MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

2 AUGUST 1982

Lebanon

Military Situation -- After heavy fighting over the weekend broke cease-fire agreements, a new cease-fire agreement was reached in the afternoon of 1 August. Beirut radio reported that the latest cease-fire is still holding.

According to IDF radio on 30 July, the IDF spokesman announced that repeated cease-fire violations by the "terrorists" casued the IDF forces to react and to no longer feel obligated to observe a cease-fire. Beirut radio reported that Israel launched to observe a cease-fire. Beirut radio reported that Israel launched air, sea and ground attacks on Beirut and the southern suburbs. Voice of Lebanon radio said the IDF hit Beirut Airport; the Kuwaiti and Soviet Embassy areas and Palestinian camps. A new cease-fire agreement was signed that evening after over 20 people were killed and 50 were wounded in the fighting on 30 July, Beirut radio reported. Two Israeli soldiers were injured and the "terrorists" continued fighting after the cease-fire agreement, Jerusalem radio claimed. The cease-fire held through the next day, although Voice of Lebanon noted that shelling and clashes with the Israelis took place in several areas of Beirut. Beirut radio said the Israelis blocked food, supplies, water and power to west and south Beirut; people were getting sick from contaminated water and disease was spreading. IDF radio reported one Israeli soldier was killed when a vehicle was hit in the eastern sector.

Early on 1 August, the IDF spokesman announced that "recurrent" violations of the cease-fire agreement again caused the Israeli forces to hit positions in Beirut, Jerusalem radio reported. Beirut radio emphasized that this all-out Israeli ground, sea and air attack continued until the afternoon and that Beirut experienced the "worst human situation." The radio said all parts of the southern suburbs were hit and a violent tank battle took place around the airport. The Israeli chief of staff later announced that the IDF controlled the airport, its forces were stationed on the outskirts of Palestinian camps and nine Israeli soldiers were wounded in the operation, Jerusalem radio reported. The PLO deputy commander in chief admitted that the airport had been captured, but that this was the only Israeli advance, Monte Carlo radio reported. The Voice of Lebanon said east Beirut was subject to "indiscriminate" shellfire and clashes occurred at the museum axis. Unconfirmed reports cited by the Voice of Lebanon claimed that Israeli naval forces landed in the Summerland Hotel area, but Beirut radio sources said the attack failed.

A cease-fire agreement reached in the afternoon ended the fighting which had left no part of west or south Beirut undamaged, Voice of Lebanon reported. Beirut radio said the city was calm. The clandestine Voice of Palestine radio claimed the Israelis lost 1 plane, 14 tanks, and 30 soldiers killed or wounded; Beirut radio said the fighting caused 165 dead and 400 wounded. A Syrian military spokesman cited by Damascus radio said the 1 August fighting resulted in 2 Syrians killed, 14 wounded and 2 tanks destroyed.

According to Jerusalem radio, "tense quiet" prevailed in Beirut on 2 August with occasional violations of the cease-fire. The IDF spokesman, cited by the radio, said three Israelis died in the 1 August fighting.

Israeli Position -- Noting Israel's rejection of the UN Security Council resolution calling for the stationing of UN observers in Beirut, MA'ARIV reported that in his 2 August meeting with U.S. deputy Assistant Secretary of State Morris Draper, Prime Minister Menahem Begin will stress that the political process is coming to an end and that if the PLO does not leave Lebanon, Israel will remove it. Israel will only agree to a further period of "political time" if a specific timetable and method for the evacuation of the "terrorists" is submitted to it, MA'ARIV said. Israel's decision to strike at the "terrorists" with "unprecedented force" on 1 August was intended to break the PLO, the paper said. Earlier, Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon said the IDF could have entered west Beirut immediately after capturing Beirut Airport but refrained from doing so because

of Israel's desire to maintain moral values, ITIM reported. According to Jerusalem radio, Sharon told the Cabinet that the takeover of the airport was a local action. If and when a decision is made to enter west Beirut, the radio noted, it will be made by the Cabinet plenum and not in a limited-scale consultation.

On 30 July, Israel warned Syria that if it uses SAM's stationed in its territory near the Lebanese border, the IDF will destroy them, Jerusalem radio reported.

'Arafat Statements -- In a 1 August appeal for Arab and Muslim leaders to shoulder their responsibility to stop the Israeli "massacre" of Lebanese and Palestinians in west Beirut, PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat stressed that Israel's latest "mad aggressive military escalation" took place despite the positive results achieved by the Arab foreign minister's committee. In his message, which was broadcast by the Voice of Palestine, 'Arafat spoke of an "Israeli-U.S. decision to frustrate any chances of reaching a solution" to protect Beirut. The radio subsequently noted that 'Arafat expressed the PLO's willingness to cooperate with UN observers. Earlier, the PLO leader said in a message to his fighters reported by the radio that while the PLO has shown political moderation in response to the request of the Lebanese, it has accompanied this by firm preparations and determination to defend Beirut. Nevertheless, 'Arafat has rejected demands from "intransigent" Arab states that the PLO hold fast in west Beirut and drag the Israeli forces into a street war, Beirut radio reported on 31 July citing Palestinian sources.

At a PLO command meeting late on 30 July, 'Arafat instructed Palestinian military commanders to intensify and reinforce Beirut's defenses, the Voice of Palestine reported. The radio also said 'Arafat told a Tunisian newspaper that at the appropriate time he will disclose which Arab countries said "yes" to the Israeli invasion.

Al-Wazzan Appeal -- In a 1 August appeal to the United Nations broadcast by Beirut radio, Lebanese Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan said that at dawn that day, "as we were preparing ourselves to complete the arrangements for the implementation of the Jidda statement about the departure of the armed persons from the city of west Beirut, we were surprised by violent and bestial bombardment from the air, sea and ground." Al-Wazzan called for UN action to rescue Lebanon.

Saudi Warning, Jordanian Position -- In a 1 August meeting with the U.S. ambassador to Saudi Arabia, Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal conveyed a strongly-worded protest against the Israeli attack on Beirut and warned that Saudi Arabia may adopt measures detrimental to U.S. interests in the Middle East and to U.S.-Saudi relations, Monte Carlo radio reported. Meanwhile, the Amman paper AR-RA'Y reported that Jordan will never close its doors to any citizen who carries a Jordanian passport and wishes to return home, whether this citizen is now in Lebanon or elsewhere. In a related report, Monte Carlo radio said the U.S. congressional delegation which arrived in Amman over the weekend indicated that Jordan would receive between 800 and 2,000 PLO fighters.

Al-Asad Message, Libyan Presence -- Syria's decision continues to be to fight" in defense of Arab land, honor and integrity whenever necessary," Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad affirmed in an armed forces anniversary message broadcast by Damascus radio. The Israeli paper HA'ARETZ reported that a Libyan force has reinforced Syrian Army positions in Lebanon.

Iran-Iraq War

Military Situation -- An Iraqi military commander cited by INA said Iraqi forces crushed the latest Iranian offensive near Basra and killed over 2,000 Iranians. Iraqi Armed Forces communiques carried by Baghdad radio and INA claimed that over 200 Iranians died in fighting east of Basra on 31 July and 1 August and that Iranian artillery hit Basra residential and commercial areas. An Iranian military communique carried by Tehran radio said Iranian forces defended their newly acquired positions on the Ramadan Operation front. The commander of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps claimed 1 million fighters

have received military training and that 90,000 Iraqis have died since the outbreak of the war, IRNA reported. An Iraqi military spokesman cited by Baghdad radio said the Iranians lost over 27,000 men, 297 tanks and 5 planes in fighting from 13 to 30 July.

Iran's War Aims -- According to Tehran radio, Majlis Speaker 'Ali Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani said in his Friday sermon that Iran entered Iraqi territory to end the war, despite the fact that the superpowers want the war to continue. He said that after the war, Iran aims to receive reparations from whoever wishes to pay them, and also aims to "liberate" Iraq and its people. In a JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI interview reported by IRNA, he said war reparations could be paid in installments.

Islamic Peace Effort -- Secretary General of the Islamic Conference Organization Habib Chatti announced that the Islamic Good Offices Committee will meet soon to mediate in the Iran-Iraq war, KUNA reported.

Iran

In operations against the Kurdish Democratic Party near Sar Dasht, 100 "counter-revolutionaries" were killed, IRNA reported. In other operations, Iranian guards uncovered 20 Mojahedin-e Khalq hideouts and killed or captured more than 65 members, Tehran radio claimed.

Iraq

Ramadan on U.S., USSR -- In an interview with a Baghdad English-language paper cited by INA, First Deputy Prime Minister Taha Yasin Ramadan said Iraq continues to regard the USSR as a friend and relations with it had "progressed," while Iraq considers the United States to the "dishonorable and hostile" to Iraq because it is biased toward Israel and has found ways to arm Iran.

Explosion Near Ministry -- An Interior Ministry spokesman cited by Voice of the Masses radio said a car bomb exploded near the Planning Ministry, killing citizens and ministry employees.

Egypt

The supreme state security prosecution has begun to investigate the 11-member secret organization called "The Hashemite Band," which aims at opposing the basic principles on which the state is built, MENA reported.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

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'ARAFAT SENDS 'URGENT' CABLES TO BREZHNEV, OTHERS

NC310846 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 0745 GMT 31 Jul 82

[Text] Brother commander Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] chaired a meeting of the Palestinian political and military command last night. During the meeting the conferees discussed the military situation following the concentrated Zionist shelling of the residential suburbs, which was not preceded by any provocation or violation of the cease-fire by the joint forces following the cease-fire agreement that was announced the day before yesterday. They also discussed the latest meeting in Jidda and its results.

Our correspondent has learned that in light of reports received by the revolution command from various world capitals, Brother Commander Abu 'Ammar has issued instructions to the commanders of the military axes and sectors to intensify and reinforce Beirut's defenses. THe Palestinian command considers last night's bestial shelling as a grave step that has significant indications.

The Lebanese National Movement and the Islamic leaders have been put in the picture regarding the latest results of the Palestinian command's meeting. It has also been decided to notify Arab countries of the results.

Abu 'Ammar has sent urgent cables explaining the grave situation and the Palestinian command's resolutions to Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev, Cuban President Fidel Castro, King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, French President Mitterrand and UN Secretary General Perez de Cuellar.

Brother Abu 'Ammar said no power can wrest from the Palestinian Revolution under the siege what it failed to wrest at other times. He accused the United States of giving the orders to invade Lebanon and to tighten the siege. He said the U.S. administration believed when it gave the orders to the Zionist army that the mercenaries would be taking a trip for 3 or 5 days. He emphasized that the Palestinian Revolution has not and will not die in a day, as they imagined. He added in a statement to the Tunisian paper (LA BRIT) that, on the contrary, the Palestinian revolutionaries and the joint Lebanese-Palestinian forces and the strugglers who came to help us have proved that they are defending not only their lives in this fighting but the entire Arab world.

Abu 'Ammar threatened the countries that said yes to this military operation, which is being carried out with the agreement of certain Arab countries. He said that at the right time, he will disclose before the Arab world things relevant to the Israeli war in Lebanon. He said this information will shake the entire region.

'ARAFAT APPEALS TO ALL ARAB, MUSLIM LEADERS

NC011758 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1540 GMT 1 Aug 82

[Text] Beirut, 1 Aug (MENA) -- PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat today appealed to all Arab and Muslim leaders to shoulder their responsibility vis-a-vis the continuing Israeli massacre against the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples. He emphasized that the Arab and Islamic nation has the ability to stop this massacre.

'Arafat referred to the fact that Israel has escalated its criminal and bestial aggression against the city of Beirut, using the most modern U.S. weapons including internationally banned weapons, despite the positive results achieved by the Arab foreign ministers six-member committee.

Commenting on this, 'Arafat said: It appears that this new Israeli escalation is an Israeli-U.S. political decision to frustrate any chances of reaching a solution, including Arab and international solutions, to protect Beirut and save it and the innocent civilians from the organized act of murder. 'Arafat added: This is a continuation of the planned plot for a war of annihilation against the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples and the continuation of the bloodshed, destruction, war and murder of children, women and all civilians. These have become the most outstanding characteristics of the bestial facist Israeli aggression.

The following is the text of the appeal Yasir 'Arafat, PLO Executive Committee chairman and commander in chief of the Palestinian Revolution's forces, has addressed to all Arab and Muslim leaders:

At this difficult time, the Zionist enemy has launched a new attack against struggling and steadfast Beirut, which he has been besieging for 2 months and around which he has been tightening a blockade by cutting off the supply of water and electricity to the city, which is holding firm in the face of the blockade, and by preventing foodstuffs, medical supplies and basic commodities from reaching the Lebanese and Palestinian civilian population. At this time, the enemy is escalating his criminal and bestial aggression against this city using the most modern U.S. weapons, including internationally banned weapons. He has turned Lebanon and its territory, particularly Beirut, into a testing ground for many of these modern weapons and into a firing range for the Israeli army, which the United States has charged with the savage facist aggression and for which the United States has paid the full price.

This new round of mad aggressive military escalation, the attack on the city, concentration on its airport and the pouring of the lava of the aircraft, artillery, fleet and rocket fire on this struggling and steadfast city takes place despite the positive results achieved by the Arab foreign ministers six-member committee. It appears as if this is an Israeli-U.S. decision to frustrate any chances of achieving a solution, including Arab and international solutions, to protect the capital and save its innocent civilian population from the organized act of murder. This, regrettably, is a continuation of the planned plot of the war of extermination against them and a continuation of the destruction, devastation, war and murder of children, women and all civilians. These have become the most outstanding characteristics of the bestial facist aggression.

I appeal to all of you -- commanders, leaders and rulers -- to shoulder your responsibilities at this historic and fateful moment in the history of our Arab and Islamic nation and in this region. I reaffirm my confidence that the continuing massacre against the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples cannot last long in this manner, that immediate and firm measures will be adopted by all my brothers, the Arab and Muslim commanders, leaders and rulers, to stop this aggression, these massacres and the organized Israeli war of extermination and intimidation and that the Arab and Islamic nation has the influence and ability enabling it to stop what is taking place. A quick decision at this grave time is a must to stop this permanent danger threatening the entire region without end.

I am confident that the Arab and Muslim brother rulers, commanders and leaders cannot possibly accept that the Arab capital Beirut should be besieged and hit from the air, sea and land in such a bestial and violent way and that its children, women and civilian population, who committed no sin or crime, should live under the impact of this terrorization, intimidation and starvation and planned extermination according to a set timetable. "They too were in the cave, and he said to his companion: Have no fear for God is with us." [Koranic verse]

I extend to you my greetings coupled with those of my brother strugglers and of Beirut and the greetings of the masses of valiant besieged Beirut. It is a revolution until victory!

'ARAFAT SAID READY TO COOPERATE WITH UN OBSERVERS

NC020633 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 0545 GMT 2 Aug 82

[Text] Brother leader Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] received a message yesterday from the United Nations secretary general that included the Security Council's resolution on a cease-fire. Brother Abu 'Ammar responded and expressed his acceptance of Resolution 509 and the readiness of the PLO to cooperate with UN observers.

'ARAFAT REJECTS 'DEMAND' TO REMAIN IN BEIRUT

NC310932 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0900 GMT 31 Jul 82

[Text] On the subject of the Lebanese crisis and in the course of his accusation that some Arab states have agreed to the Israeli invasion of Lebanon, PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat said: I will disclose things that will shake the entire region. He added: The Arab states that said yes to the invasion must bear the consequences of the extermination of the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples.

In addition, 'Arafat renewed the desire of his forces to withdraw from the besieged city, provided that an international force assumes the protection of the withdrawal and the protection of the civilian Palestinians who will remain in Beirut.

It has been learned from Palestinian sources in Beirut that 'Arafat has rejected a persistent demand from intransigent Arab states that the fedayeen hold fast in west Beirut and drag the Israeli forces into a street war. REUTER attributes to the same sources the statement that this demand has been made by some states of the steadfastness and resistance front.

SALAH KHALAF URGES KING FAHD TO HALT OIL TO U.S.

JN021100 Monte Carlo Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1000 GMT 2 Aug 82

[Text] In an interview with the Kuwaiti newspaper AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM, Palestinian leader Salah Khalaf, alias Abu Iyad, has called on Saudi King Fahd to stop supplying the United States with oil in retaliation for the Israeli raids against Beirut. He also has called on Syria to launch a comprehensive war against Israel and has urged Egyptian President Husni Mubarak to give up the Camp David accords. Abu Iyad said he is convinced Israeli forces want to occupy Beirut.

SALAH KHALAF ON 30 JULY SHELLING OF BEIRUT

JN311824 Monte Carlo Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1800 GMT 31 Jul 82

[Text] Following a meeting with Ibrahim Qulaylat, chairman of the Al-Murabitun [Independent Nasirite Movement] command council, Abu Iyad [Salah Khalaf], Fatah Central Committee member, said in a statement to the press this afternoon that the purpose of yesterday's shelling of Beirut was political rather than destructive. To say we violated the cease-fire is a pure lie, Abu Iyad added. He praised Lebanese Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan, saying that history will record his stands.

KHALAF ON CONDITIONS FOR LEAVING BEIRUT

LD301740 Kuwait KUNA in English 1638 GMT 30 Jul 82

[Text] Damascus, July 30 (KUNA) -- A senior Palestinian leader said Friday that the Palestinian commandos will not leave Beirut unless their conditions calling for a multinational force and withdrawal of the Israeli troops from the surrounding of the Lebanese capital were met.

In an interview with a Spanish newspaper and re-produced by SADA AL MARAKA [title as received] the ECHO OF THE BATTLE bulletin, 'Al Fatah' Central Committee member Salah Khalaf, codenamed Abu Iyad, said as long as our conditions were not met we shall continue our battle against the Israelis in the besieged western sector of Beirut, in Al-Biqa' Valley and the south.

The Palestinian leader disclosed that the Palestinian leadership was under pressure from "some Islamic countries and political powers" which he did not name and said these parties were playing a childish game by asking us to leave Beirut and help stop a catastrophy but in the sametime (?refuse) to accept us on their soils. They are facing an impasse and not we, he said, adding there is a red line regarding evacuation of Beirut which we can not violate. He clarified that the PLO asks for dispatching of a multinational force and withdrawal of the Israeli troops to a distance of seven miles away from Beirut. "If these two conditions were fulfilled the PLO would [word indistinct] (?negotiate) with the Lebanese Government on the presence of the Palestinian commandos to guarantee the security of our people in the whole of Lebanon and not only in the camps and the south," he said.

Khalaf appeared confident that the PLO would win in the end despite the supremacy of the U.S.-equipped invading Israeli army and its untold atrocities against the Palestinian and Lebanese detainees in the concentration camps.

AL-WAZIR ON 'POLITICAL AIMS' OF ISRAELI ADVANCE

JN012024 Monte Carlo Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 2000 GMT 1 Aug 82

[Text] Abu Jihad [Khalil al-Wazir], deputy commander in chief of Palestinian forces, asserted today that Israeli forces have taken control of Beirut International Airport. This assertion came when he answered questions by foreign correspondents who accompanied him during a tour of the Al-Fakihani quarter in Beirut. Abu Jihad said the Israelis, who had been occupying the eastern runways of the airport, later took control of the western side and the building itself. He said the Israeli tanks advanced with intensive cover from the air force, navy and artillery.

Abu Jihad made it clear that this Israeli advance was the only change in the frontlines. He denied reports that there were advances in the Awza'i area or toward Burj al-Barajinah refugee camp. He also said this military advance has political aims, because the Israelis reject the plan outlined in the recent six-member committee meeting in Jidda to evacuate Palestinian fighters. He said: We were meeting when the bombardment began. We intended to prepare for the joint Lebanese-Palestinian meeting that was scheduled today to study the details of the evacuation.

'OFFICIAL SOURCE' ON PALESTINIAN WITHDRAWAL PLAN

NC301822 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 30 Jul 82

[Text] An official source made a statement to AFP today in which he said the PLO has prepared a timetable for the withdrawal of its fighters from west Beirut and handed it to the Lebanese state before the Jidda meeting [of the six-member Arab ministerial committee]. The source, however, did not mention anything about the phases of this timetable. The source concluded by saying that after the preparation of the entire withdrawal plan is completed and agreement has been reached on it, the Lebanese state will invite the multinational forces for the disengagement. Israel will have to amend its lines around Beirut in order to facilitate the withdrawal. The Lebanese Government will then hurriedly convoke an extraordinary session to request the multinational forces.

The Palestinian source said PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat has presented a plan for the withdrawal of the majority of the fighters, estimated at approximately 6,000 fedayeen, to Syria, Egypt, Iraq and Jordan within 1 month.

Arab diplomats in Jidda have described the plan, which is said to have been achieved there, as major progress, because it represents the first public agreement by the PLO to leave Beirut.

PLO TRIPOLI ENVOY ON ARAB COMMITTEE, STATES

LD310814 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 0700 GMT 31 Jul 82

[Text] Tripoli, 31 Jul (JANA) -- Brother Abu Tariz, PLO envoy in the Jamahiriyah, gave an interview to Libyan radio and television in which he reaffirmed that the Palestinian Revolution will continue to resist the Zionist enemy, which is escalating its barbaric attacks on the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples. He added that the Palestinian Revolution rejects all solutions that call for silencing Palestinian guns, and all suspect plans being hatched by the United States, the Zionist enemy and Arab reaction led by the regime of the Al Sa'ud family.

He also reaffirmed that all attempts aimed at imposing surrender on the Palestinian Revolution through the plans prepared by the six-man Arab foreign ministerial committee set up by the Arab League will be doomed to failure, because they are not compatible with the aims and principles of the Palestinian Revolution and of the rejectionist Arab masses, which have defined their confrontation with the enemy by the three no's: no peace, no recognition and no negotiation with the enemy. He praised the cohesion between the Great 1 September Revolution and the Palestinian Revolution, and noted the continuous and unlimited support given by the 1 September Revolution to the Palestinian Revolution in the latter's struggle against the Zionist enemy to regain Palestine.

'ARAFAT DEMANDS TRIPOLI ENVOY RETRACT STATEMENTS

NC012119 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 1 Aug 82

[Text] AP reported tonight that PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat has demanded that the PLO representative in Libya urgently withdraw his recent statement criticizing the stand of moderate Arab states on events in Lebanon.

'Arafat explained that these statements do not express the PLO's stand. He warned his representative in Libya of the consequences of these statements, affirming that the PLO does not want to become the lackey or satellite of any state and that the era of the adoption of the organization and of trading with it is over.

It is recalled that Libya recently criticized the results of the meetings of the six-member committee stemming from the Arab League meeting on Lebanon that was held in Tunis.

PLO ENVOY: VIOLATION ENDANGERS JIDDA DECLARATION

LD311058 Kuwait KUNA in English 1000 GMT 31 Jul 82

[Text] Kuwait, July 31 (KUNA) -- A Palestinian leader said in a press statement published here Saturday that the Israeli violation of the seventh ceasefire in Lebanon yesterday has suspended the implementation of the Jidda declaration.

The six-man Arab ministerial committee drew up a six-point plan last week in Jidda, Saudi Arabia, stipulating the withdrawal of the Palestinian commandos from Beirut together with an Israeli pull out from around the Lebanese capital. The PLO pledged to abide by the Arab decision.

Israel, nevertheless, did not show signs of approval of the plan and began shelling the besieged capital by land, air and sea directing its fire on the residential areas. Member of the mainstream commando movement Al-Fatah and its representative in Kuwait, Salim az-Za'nun, told AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM newspaper, "Since the Israelis have breached the ceasefire then the Palestinian retaliation will be an intensive and strong one and the Palestinians will reject any American-Israeli imposed solution".

Az-Za'nun, code-named Abu Adib, said that the Israeli bombardment means that both Israel and the U.S. have not accepted the Arab agreement. They attempt under this context to abort the Jidda declaration which involves a PLO approval to withdraw to stop the blood letting and to save the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples from the American-backed Israeli sporadic shelling, he added.

Az-Za'nun, who is also deputy speaker of the Palestinian National Council, parliament in exile, pointed out that the PLO has accepted the declaration because "it was an Arab decision that was agreed upon between us and the Lebanese authority". The step has angered Washington and Tel Aviv who wished for a Lebanese demand for an immediate Palestinian evacuation from Lebanon.

The implementation of the declaration requires holding a lot of contacts and meetings between the Lebanese Government and the PLO officials to agree on a lot of procedures, Abu Adib said, but noted that the Israeli blockade and its prevention of electricity and water supplies to west Beirut hamper the Lebanese Premier Shafiq al-Wazzan's mission and consequently impede the implementation of the Arab resolution.

GEORGE HABASH ON JIDDA MINISTERIAL MEETING

NC301552 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 30 Jul 82

[Text] The first Palestinian reaction to the results of the Jidda meeting came today from [PFLP leader] Dr George Habash. He said the latest stand reached by the Palestinian Resistance is the 11-point plan which represents the minimum acceptable by the Palestinian Revolution. This plan was adopted after all factors and surrounding circumstances had been taken into consideration, foremost of which is a serious and responsible attempt to spare west Beirut a battle that could bring destruction upon it at the hands of the invading Israeli forces.

Habash emphasized the need to employ all pressures to have the siege on Beirut lifted and to provide an opportunity for dealing with all matters without any form of pressure. Habash stressed that international opinion must be aware that despite the cease-fire declaration, Israel continues to impose a medical and supply siege on hundreds of thousands of citizens in west Beirut. It is time that everybody understood that the defenders of Beirut will neither succumb nor submit to these pressures.

Habash asserted the perpetuation of the Palestinian Revolution and the Palestinian identity. He said the Zionist enemy and imperialist camp is mistaken if it believes that the [Palestinian] cause and revolution will end with the departure of the Resistance from west Beirut because the revolutionary organizations and the Palestinian identity are powerfully entrenched everywhere Palestinians exist.

ARAB INFORMATION MINISTERS TO MEET IN TUNIS

LD312339 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 2300 GMT 31 Jul 82

[Text] It has been learned that the Arab information ministers will hold an extraordinary session in Tunis on 8 and 9 August in order to adopt a program of action in the area of information to stand up to the Zionist invasion of Lebanon

SAUDI ARABIA

KING FAHD SENDS 'WARNING LETTER' TO REAGAN

JN012100 Monte Carlo Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 2042 GMT 1 Aug 82

[Telephone dispatch by Radio Monte Carlo correspondent in Wasington Basim al-Mu'allim -- live or recorded]

[Text] Arab diplomatic sources who are well-informed about what took place between Riyadh and Washington during the past 24 hours have asserted to me that Saudi King Fahd sent a letter to President Reagan this morning. The letter, described as strongly worded and a warning letter, demands that the U.S. President immediately intervene to stop the invading Israeli forces' bombardment of Beirut and its people.

Further Details

JN011750 Monte Carlo Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1725 GMT 1 Aug 82

[Dispatch by Radio Monte Carlo correspondent in Jidda 'Abdallah ash-Shihri -- recorded]

[Excerpt] Israel's violent attack on Beirut since dawn today has caused a violent reaction among Saudi officials, who consider it a blatant violation of the decisions of the six-man Arab committee that met in Jidda recently, and a disavowal of the pledges to maintain the cease-fire.

Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal conveyed to U.S. Ambassador Richard Murphy during their meeting in Jidda today a strongly worded protest and a warning that Saudi Arabia might adopt measures that would harm U.S. interests in the region in general and relations between Washington and Riyadh in particular.

The informed sources have declined to specify the nature of these measures, but said they would not at all be in the interest of Washington. These sources affirmed that Prince Faysal asked the U.S. ambassador to inform the Reagan administration that the relations between the two countries would assume a negative trend unless Washington honors its commitments and pledges to pressure Israel to force it to stop the fighting, implement Resolutions 508 and 509 and end its continued war of annihilation against the Lebanese and Palestinian people.

U.S. DELEGATION MEETS KING FAHD, PRINCE SA'UD

LD311856 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1545 GMT 31 Jul 82

[Text] Jidda, 31 Jul (SPA) -- The head of the U.S. congressional delegation, Mr Nick Rahall, has expressed his satisfaction with and appreciation of the results of the delegation's meeting with His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz. He described the results as useful and clear and said they reflect clearly the two sides; perceptions of issues under discussion.

During a press conference at the American Embassy in Jidda this afternoon, Mr Rahall said the king clearly explained the kingdom's position regarding the Israeli invasion of Lebanon. The king touched on the general situation in the Middle East during his talk with the delegation, he added.

The leader of the U.S. congressional delegation currently visiting the kingdom pointed out that his majesty the king informed the delegation that what is needed is the establishment of right and justice in the region and that the time is very favorable for the United States and other peace-loving countries to exert efforts to contain the situation in Lebanon, which has reached a very serious stage, that will serve the interests of no one.

His majesty the king affirmed that the Arabs have abandoned neither the Palestinians nor the legitimate Palestinian rights, especially their right to establish an independent homeland.

Mr Rahall described as positive and fruitful his meeting with His Royal Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, foreign minister. He said his highness the foreign minister explained to the delegation the stand taken by the kingdom on the Arab-(?Israeli) conflict. Mr Rahall also described his country's relations with the kingdom as normal and good. He stressed that the war raging in Lebanon is not in the interest of the Israeli enemy.

Referring to the American veto [as received] of the Spanish resolution calling for halting the war in Lebanon, Mr Rahall stated that the United States was profoundly mistaken to take this inappropriate stand.

Departs 31 July

LD011008 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 0400 GMT 1 Aug 82

[Text] The U.S. congressional delegation headed by Mr Rahall left Jidda last night after a 3-day visit to the kingdom during which it had the honor of being received by his majesty the king.

MINISTER ON ESCALATION OF ISRAELI STRIKES

LD011156 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1102 GMT 1 Aug 82

[Text] Jidda, 1 Aug (SPA) -- Information Minister Dr Muhammad 'Abduh Yamani has stated that the escalation by the Israeli enemy of its air strikes and land and naval shelling of Beirut at dawn today confirm beyond any shadow of a doubt that the Israelis insistently reject peace and confirm the true desire motivating them to invade Lebanon: to occupy more Arab land and to keep matters tense in order to prevent the opportunity for any resolution of the Lebanese tragedy. Otherwise, what is the meaning of the Israeli enemy's escalation of its military operations against west Beirut at a time when efforts by the Lebanese and Palestinian brothers are being concentrated in order to find a suitable formula for putting an end to the tragedy?

The information minister said by escalating its air, land and naval raids against civilians to inflict more harm and damage on them and to increase the number of victims of the ferocious Israeli attack on Lebanon, Israel is confirming to the world that it rejects peace and strives for greater evil and aggression for the purpose of annexing more Arab land and imposing a fait acompli by force. The information minister said: At this time when enemy bombs are falling on the western sector of Beirut to destroy more houses, hospitals and schools and to bring them down on the heads of civilian inhabitants, the international community is called upon to confront Israeli arrogance, and to put an end to it to prevent serious consequences of these Israeli practices which will not be confined to the area of the conflict but will go beyond to other areas, a matter constituting a serious threat to world peace and security.

INFORMATION MINISTER REACTS TO BEGIN STATEMENT

LD301434 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 30 Jul 82

[Text] Information Minister Dr Muhammad 'Abduh Yamani, commented on the statement made by enemy Prime Minister Menahem Begin to U.S. Senator Paul McCloskey to the effect that Israel has the right to destroy Beirut with all the Palestinian and Lebanese people in it even if this entails killing 10 Lebanese and 5 Palestinian civilians for every Palestinian fedayeen.

He said such a statement is a strong indication of opposing stands [mawqif mudaddah], providing a clear and frank interpretation of Begin's current attempt to scorch the Lebanese land and its inhabitants in order to satisfy the desire for domination and in response to evil intentions that govern the behavior of the leaders of the Zionist entity in addition to the hostile inheritance that lives within the Jewish spirit against anything non-Jewish.

Begin's statements perpetuate the extremist expansionist spirit. Under such a policy Israel wrongly imagines it can provide security for itself and ultimately put an end to the resistance movement of the Palestinian people. With all the Nazi means it is now applying in Lebanon, Israel believes it can crush the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples with tanks and kill them with internationally banned bombs. The real motives of what Israel has done and is doing in Lebanon soon became apparent, and were due to psychological factors controlled by the arrogance of possessing superior force and the use of greater power to realize these aims that were reflected in the colonial settlement Israel wants to impose on the Arab nation.

The question urgently posed to the international conscience is: How long will the international community, particularly the influential states, remain indifferent to the barbarism of the 20th century personified in the forces of Israel and the crimes being committed by them? The Jews who claim they are still suffering from the hardships of the Nazi camps are today practicing harsher and more ferocious actions against more than 9,000 Lebanese and Palestinian detainees who have been held by Israel in detention camps since the Israeli invasion of Lebanon. These detainees are living in very bad living conditions and are facing slow death as a result of the means of physical and psychological torture. Israel totally bans any contact with them by international humanitarian organizations and the press.

Dr Muhammad 'Abduh Yamani appealed to the international community to shoulder fully its responsibilities vis-a-vis Israel's inhuman practices, and asked: How long will the superpowers ignore dealing with realities and facts that are reflected in the Palestinian people's right to self-determination and to establish their independent state on their national soil, while Israel is currently concentrating all its efforts on expelling the Palestinians from Lebanon [word indistinct], where will they go? Is this the logic of the [word indistinct]? This is because the natural place to which the Palestinians should go is their land and homeland.

The information minister added that the time when Israel will regret what it has done and is doing is not far off, because a faithful reading of the history of tyrants clearly reveals the dark fate that was the inevitable outcome of those tyrants when they fought and were crushed by mankind; defeat was their inevitable fate. We thank Almighty God that the moves made by His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz since the first moments have been fruitful, because his majesty was anxious to exploit the kingdom's relations with the international community and worked firmly, silently and patiently to contain the crisis and to stop this bloodshed, without paying attention to voices that create artificial uproars. His majesty believes it is time for action and we should forget any differences and rise above personal feelings in order to realize the sublime aim of safeguarding the lives of our kith and kin who are being crushed by the enemy war machine.

Dr Muhammad 'Abduh Yamani added that the Arab nation, if it wants to meet the challenges of its enemy, should move with true positiveness in order to protect its own existence and safeguard its destiny lest it fall captive to the Israeli will.

The Arab nation should rid itself of its internal conflicts, which constitute the major obstacle to any effective Arab move as a result of hesitation between attempt and mistake, something which resulted in the (?inability) to make a firm and serious decision to put an end to the Israeli rampage. This paved the way for the enemy's attempt to impose his own logic and choices in a manner currently witnessed and experienced by the Arab nation in the Lebanese arena in the absence of Arab agreement.

The information minister concluded: We salute the heroic steadfastness of the Palestinian Resistance which fought and is still fighting steadfastly in defense of justice, honor and dignity, something which makes the road for the return of the Palestinian people to their land, God willing, a fact sooner or later as long as these people continue to believe in their God and in the inevitability of victory which will come from God.

HABIB CHATTI RECOUNTS MEETING WITH KING FAHD

LD011956 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1842 GMT 1 Aug 82

[Text] Jidda, 1 Aug (SPA) -- Habib Chatti, secretary general of the Muslim World League, has said King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz has affirmed to him in his capacity as head of the organization, the importance of striving to thwart the Israeli plot against Lebanon and the Palestinians, and of making every effort ot put an end to the Iraq-Iran war and to halt the bloodshed, which is causing concern to the entire Muslim world.

In a statement explaining the results of his meeting with King Fahd, Chatti said they reviewed Islamic matters in general and the Israeli invasion of Lebanon and the Iraq-Iran war in particular.

He added that discussions centered on the need to make the world, and particularly the great powers, aware of their responsibilities in the face of Israeli crimes against the Lebanese and Palestinians; there is also a need to mobilize all Muslims to confront Israel's aggression, putting aside secondary disputes in circumstances that require unity and unanimity.

'ALI RECEIVES LETTER FROM PLO, MEETS REAGAN

NC302338 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2230 GMT 30 Jul 82

[From the press review]

[Text] Cairo, 30 Jul (MENA) -- AL-AHRAM reports in tommorow's edition that President Muhammad Husni Mubarak's nessage to U.S. President Ronald Reagan, which was delivered today, Friday, by Kamal Hasan 'Ali, the deputy prime minister and foreign minister, asks the United States to move quickly to salvage the deteriorating situation in Beirut. It affirms the necessity of starting a dialogue between the United States and the PLO.

The message explains that the PLO adheres to a political solution and not a military one, which means that the United States should take action quickly to lift the siege of west Beirut, withdraw the Israeli forces, begin a dialogue with the PLO and encourage the Palestinians to continue the course of a just and comprehensive peace.

The message affirms the stand taken by the PLO during the meetings of the Arab foreign ministers in Saudi [Arabia] and the stand recently announced and signed by Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, in Beirut.

AL-AHRAM and AL-JUMHURIYAH report that Kamal Hasin 'Ali received an urgent letter today from the PLO leadership just before he met with U.S. President Ronald Reagan.

The two papers say the letter was delivered by Hasan 'Abd ar-Rahman, deputy leader of the PLO delegation to the United Nations. He went to Washington especially to meet with Kamal Hasan 'Ali and explained to him the PLO stand. He requested that Egypt clarify the PLO stand to the United States. The message affirms the adherence of the PLO to the announcement of Yasir 'Arafat and the document he signed before the U.S. congressional delegation which clearly affirms the acceptance by the PLO of all the UN resolutions, which also means the acceptance of Security Council Resolution No 242. The letter explains that the statements by Yasir 'Arafat and the document he signed are the basis which must be relied upon and that all attempts to cast doubts on the extent of the originality and the precision of this stand do not represent the PLO point of view.

The letter from the PLO leadership clarifies to Kamal Hasan 'Ali that what is now required is the adherence of the other sides to Resolution 242, especially Israel which still demonstrates its rejection of this resolution by its occupation of the territories of others and its refusal to recognize their rights. The letter asks for U.S. pressure on Israel to ease the suffering of the inhabitants of west Beirut, to provide a change for the rescue operations and aid, to lift the siege of Beirut and to adhere to the cease-fire.

The letter reiterates the need to convince the U.S. side to hold a direct dialogue with the PLO, especially after the decisions by the Arab foreign ministers in Saudi [Arabia] which the PLO representative acquainted Kamal Hasan 'Ali with and sent in a lengthy report to President Husni Mubarak.

Comments on Talks

GF301850 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1715 GMT 30 Jul 82

[Text] Washington, 30 Jul (MENA) -- U.S. President Ronald Reagan today received a message from President Muhammad Husni Mubarak on the situation in Lebanon and the Palestinian question. The message was delivered by Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali during his meeting with the U.S. President this afternoon. The 45-minute meeting dealt with the deteriorating situation in Lebanon and possibilities of proposed solutions.

Kamal Hasan 'Ali stated after his meeting that Egypt has tried since the start of the current crisis in Lebanon to prevent an escalation of the situation and halt the bloodshed, which deepens hatred and jeopardizes the peace process. He also said Egypt's point of view has always been that the Palestinians' departure from Lebanon should take place within the framework of Arab efforts and not under Israeli pressure. This Palestinian departure should be associated with granting the Palestinians [words indistinct] since June [word indistinct] following his meeting with President Reagan the situation clearly started to further deteriorate more clearly and there were more victims as a result of continuing Israeli raids.

Kamal Hasan 'Ali also said that his meeting today with President Reagan took place amid new developments including the PLO's acceptance of all the Security Council resolutions yesterday, as well as its acceptance of the resolution of the Arab foreign ministers conference on leaving Beirut. He added that Egypt considers this another new positive step that will contribute to the peace process, one that must be taken into consideration by the United States and Israel.

The deputy prime minister said Egypt requests the United States to play a more effective role in order to achieve a comprehensive settlement (?and peace) in the Middle East taking into consideration the security and stability of the region's states, including the Palestinian people, within the framework of the UN resolutions on the Middle East question.

In a statement to MENA in Washington, a senior U.S. official said Kamal Hasan 'Ali's talks with President Reagan dealt with two topics: the first was the current situation in west Beirut, while the second was the future of the peace process in the Middle East.

THe senior U.S. official, who attended the talks, said that concerning the situation in west Beirut, the two sides agreed on warmly welcoming the resolution of the followup committee which consists of six points on the withdrawal of the Palestinians from Beirut. Both sides agreed that this was a positive step.

The senior U.S. official added that the talks dealt with the means with which Egypt could help to resolve the crisis in west Beirut and help the mission of U.S. envoy Philip Habib.

The senior U.S. official explained that, with regard to the peace process, both the United States and Egypt have agreed on the necessity of redoubling efforts to move the peace process and push it forward and reach a comprehensive settlement for the Middle East question and resolve all aspects of the Palestinian question.

The senior U.S. official said Egypt has shown readiness to help in this matter. He added that there may be a difference between the United States and Egypt in the method of working, but there is no difference on goals. The U.S. official described Egypt as foremost of the United States' friends in the Middle East for its [word indistinct] in the peace efforts. He added that Egypt contributes to the stability and security of the Middle East.

The U.S. official indicated that the Lebanese crisis will be discussed further this afternoon during Kamal Hasan 'Ali's meeting with Secretary of State George Shultz.

The U.S. official said Egypt believes there has to be a link between the west Beirut crisis and the future of the peace process.

Asked by the correspondent of [word indistinct] as to whether the United States agrees with Egypt in [words indistinct], the senior U.S. official said: We believe Lebanon's crisis can be considered a lesson on the necessity of moving to solve the Palestinian problem and continue the process.

The U.S. official said Kamal Hasan 'Ali briefed President Reagan and officials in his administration on the Egyptian-French plan proposed to the Security Council. The senior U.S. official described the plan that was proposed by Kamal Hasan 'Ali as useful.

Kamal Hasan 'Ali's meeting with President Reagan was attended on the Egyptian side by Dr Usamah al-Baz, first Foreign Ministry under secretary and director of the president's office for political affairs; Dr Ashraf Ghurbal, Egypt's ambassador in Washington; and [name indistinct]. It was attended on the U.S. side by George Shultz, U.S. secretary of state; William Clark, the president's adviser for national security affairs; James Baker, President Reagan's assistant; Geoffrey Kemp, assistant U.S. secretary for the Middle East [title as heard]; and Alfred Atherton, U.S. ambassador in Cairo.

Walter Stoessel, deputy U.S. assistant secretary of state, held a luncheon in honor of Kamal Hasan 'Ali and the accompanying delegation at the U.S. State Department.

Kamal Hasan 'Ali will meet with George Shultz this afternoon and will leave the U.S. capital for Paris tomorrow, Saturday, evening. He will arrive there Sunday morning.

'ALI SEEKS U.S. COMMITMENT IN TALKS WITH SHULTZ

NC312255 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2135 GMT 31 Jul 82

[TExt] Cairo, 31 Jul (MENA) -- In its Sunday [1 August] issue, the newspaper AL-AHRAM reports that Egypt has affirmed to the U.S. Government its firm and principled stand regarding the solution of the existing problem in Lebanon. This stand is based on the need for the Lebanese issue not to become just a process for the withdrawal of the Palestinians so they can be dispersed later to several other Arab states and so the Lebanese issue can end with the liquidation of the Palestinian issue.

The paper says Egypt has called on the United States to take several positive steps to solve the crisis on the basis of linking the withdrawal of the Palestinians to a comprehensive political solution that will ensure Palestinian rights, foremost of which is the right to self-determination. Egypt bears absolutely no responsibility for the liquidation or suspension of the Palestinian issue. Even it it is true that some Arab states have accepted the distribution of the Palestinians, Egypt will not consider receiving any member of the Palestinian Resistance before it has a complete and clear plan, linking the departure to a comprehensive settlement of the conflict.

AL-AHRAM says that yesterday morning President Husni Mubarak phoned Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali in Washington and informed him of the points which determine Egypt's position. He did this before 'Ali was due to meet with U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz. Egypt's position is based on the premise that concentration on the rescue of west Beirut is in itself a temporary solution that will not solve the problem and Egypt always takes into consideration the security of the whole Arab area.

The paper points out that in this regard, Egypt thinks there should be a U.S. commitment on the following points:

1. That the departure of the Palestinians should be linked to a comprehensive peaceful solution. This demands the adoption of positive steps to begin a dialogue between the United States and the Palestinians.

2. That the departure of the Palestinian forces should take place under full security guarantees.

3. That the departure of the Palestinian forces should be accompanied by the departure of the Israeli and Syrian forces and that the matter should not just be speed to fulfill Israel's desires.

4. That the Resistance forces should be moved initially to northern Lebanon and that the departure should take place on the basis of a timetable and clear and declared measures.

Egypt also explained that the Israelis must understand that the use of violence and war will not solve the problem and that the United States, as a full partner, is committed to the Camp David agreements as a step toward a comprehensive peaceful solution and the right of self-determination for the Palestinians.

Comments on Talks

NC302306 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2230 GMT 30 Jul 82

[Text] Cairo, 30 Jul (MENA) -- Kamal Hasan 'Ali, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, has stated that he discussed the explosive situation in Lebanon with U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz. He also discussed in detail the various sides of the Middle East crisis. He said after this first meeting with George Shultz that he was concluded that Shultz is a great personality and he has begun a relationship based on friendship and cooperation with the new U.S. secretary.

Following the 45-minute meeting with the U.S. secretary of state, Kamal Hasan 'Ali added that it was natural that the explosive situation in Lebanon, the destruction and the losses in the ranks of the civilians were the first subjects discussed with George Shultz.

Kamal Hasan 'Ali has affirmed that Egypt believes that sufficient and necessary concern should center on preserving the effectiveness of the cease-fire. He added that there must be a guarantee for delivering medicine, food and water to west Beirut. Kamal Hasan 'Ali criticized Israel's conduct in Lebanon. He said this contradicts the spirit and text of Camp David. He pointed out Israel's firing of the mayors and disbanding of the municipal councils. He described these measures as illegal and said Israel must end such measures. He said that putting an end to these situation is important for activating the autonomy negotiations.

He affirmed the need for allowing the Palestinians to exercise their right to self-determination. He said: The measures announced by the PLO are a positive step.

Kamal Hasan 'Ali said the PLO's agreement to leave west Beirut must be met by a similar positive step from the United States and Israel. He said the United States must exert continuous efforts until all the parties concerned sit together to settle the Middle East problem.

The Egyptian deputy prime minister and foreign minister said George Shultz has affirmed to him that the United States will be more active and effective in the coming weeks. Kamal Hasan 'Ali affirmed the importance of starting a dialogue between the United States and the PLO.

In answering the reporters' questions, his excellency said: Egypt has agreed in principle to accept a number of Palestinian fighters, but the subject is still being discussed.

FOREIGN MINISTRY STATEMENT ON MIDEAST SETTLEMENT

NC312211 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 31 Jul 82

[Statement issued by the Foreign Ministry on 31 July]

[Text] Egypt's position on the Palestinian problem and its proposals for its solution are based on firm political and legal principles which stem from Egypt's awareness of the dimensions of the crisis which threatens peace in the Middle East.

With regard to the acceptance of the Palestinians, sound handling lies in the realization that the desired stability in the Middle East will not be achieved unless the departure of the Palestinians from Lebanon is linked with a clear commitment by the parties concerned, including the United States, to solve the Palestinian problem, which is the crux of the conflict. Therefore, the departure of the Palestinians from Beirut to an unknown destination, without achieving political progress in the framework of a comprehensive solution, would only further complicate the situation and bring about the loss of the chance for peace and stability in the area.

Egypt also thinks it is necessary to begin a dialogue between the U.S. administration and the Palestinian people. The U.S. administration has now before it a Palestinian initiative represented by the statement of [PLO Executive Committee Chairman] Yasir 'Arafat, accepting all the UN resolutions. There is no doubt this Palestinian acceptance envelops the political atmosphere with a sense of acceptance and readiness for the establishment of a U.S.-Palestinian dialogue.

There is a third point which Egypt would like to underline clearly, namely that the establishment of the principle of self-determination for the Palestinians, in addition to applying a right enjoyed by all nations and stipulated in the UN Charter, has also been mentioned several times in the peace agreements.

The departure of the Palestinians from Lebanon should be linked with the withdrawal of the aggressive Israeli forces from Lebanese territory and with a comprehensive solution. The case is not a passing crisis. The choice is between letting the elements of instability stamp out the chances for peace and tackling the crisis at its roots and implementing the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people.

BUTRUS GHALI CALLS FOR NEUTRALIZING LEBANON

GF301230 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0730 GMT 30 Jul 82

[Text] Cairo, 30 Jul (MENA) -- Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs, has come up with a fresh idea of maintaining the permanent neutrality of Lebanon in order to protect it from the sweeping trends storming the region and from international disputes and conflicts.

In a statement to the newspaper AL-AHRAM published today, Dr Butrus Ghali affirmed (?the necessity of keeping Lebanon neutral out of respect for) the desire of the Lebanese people and that Lebanon should choose some sort of neutrality that would gain international recognition and enjoy guarantees from the superpowers and the United Nations, following the Swiss pattern. The minister of state for foreign affairs referred to the Palestinian action as reflected by [words indistinct] of the PLO to arrive at a peaceful solution via [word indistinct.

Dr Ghali concluded his statement by saying that the French-Egyptian plan to reach a peaceful solution to the Lebanon crisis is considered to be complementary to efforts exerted by U.S. envoy Philip Habib and does not contrast with his mission.

GHALI REPEATS CONDITIONS FOR RECEIVING PLO

GF011458 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 1 Aug 82

[Text] Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs, has said Egypt's stand in not to receive any PLO leaders unless their exit from Beirut takes place within a comprehensive settlement of the issue. He said: Egypt is moving to win political support for the PLO on the way to a compresensive settlement of the issue.

In an exclusive statement to the radio correspondent, Dr Ghali said Egypt is encouraging a dialogue between the PLO and the U.S. Government, and if this is achieved, it will be the first step to settle the issue.

Dr Ghali said Yasir 'Arafat's statement recognizing UN resolutions is a positve step for diplomatic dealings between the PLO and the United States and between the Palestinians and Israel to justly resolve the Palestinian issue and to achieve peace in the Middle East.

His excellency said Egypt rejects moves to transfer the nonaligned summit conference, which is scheduled to be held in Baghdad, to another capital. He said Egypt has held intensive contacts with a number of African countries to preserve the goals of nonalignment and to reject alignment with either of the two camps and for the African countries to play their role as the bulk of the Nonaligned Movement.

He said he will visit a number of African countries within the next few weeks to hold more talks on the Middle East situation and on Africa's role within the Nonaligned Movement. He concluded his statement saying: The Israeli aggression against Lebanon and the Palestinian people will be the first subject to be discussed by the forthcoming summit conference.

MUBARAK SENDS MESSAGES TO REAGAN, SHULTZ

GF011844 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1805 GMT 1 Aug 82

[Text] Cairo, 1 Aug (MENA) -- MENA has learned that President Husni Mubarak has sent two urgent messages to U.S. President Ronald Reagan and Secretary of State George Shultz containing Egypt's request that the United States intervene quickly to reach an immediate cease-fire in Beirut. Egyptian Ambassador Ashraf Ghurbal will deliver the message to Reagan and Shultz.

Meanwhile, MENA has learned that [former Lebanese Prime Minister] Sa'id Salam tried to make direct contact with President Husni Mubarak from Beirut. When the attempt failed, Sa'id Salam contacted Egypt's permanent delegate to the United Nations, 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, and requested him to convey an urgent message to President Mubarak asking Egypt to make diplomatic efforts to defend the Lebanese people and stop the Israeli aggression.

ABU GHAZALAH ASSESSES CURRENT MIDEAST SITUATION

NC012157 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2115 GMT 1 Aug 82

[Text] Cairo, 1 Aug (MENA) -- Egyptian Defense Minister Field Marshal 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah has asserted that the Arab nation is now passing through the most dangerous epoch in its history and that the next few years will be the most dangerous period in the history of the Arab nation, which will face one thing during this period -- to be or not to be.

In an interview with the weekly newspaper MAY, to be published tomorrow, Monday, Abu Ghazalah says the reason for what has happened in Lebanon is the absence of a united Arab will which, has it existed, would have been able to change all this.

The Egyptian defense minister warns that the situation in the Gulf after the Iraqi-Iranian war will be very grave, requiring the Arab nation to realize the situation, after what has happened in Lebanon and in Iraq, and to draw up the lines of a comprehensive Arab strategy under which differences will be forgotten, because the next 10 years will be full of perils.

Regarding the granting of facilities by the Arabs to the United States, the defense minister says: How can the Arabs grant any facilities to the United States, which has so far not adopted a clear and specific stand on the Palestinian question?

He points out that the word "bases" is a detestable one and that the Arabs cannot grant any facilities to the United States if the Palestinian issue is not resolved.

Abu Ghazalah stresses that keeping the Palestinian issue in abeyance and without a solution will charge the Arabs with bitterness against the United States, which is supplying Israel with the weapons that kill the Palestinian people as is the case in Lebanon now.

Regarding the Russians' role and their silence about what is happening in Lebanon and to their Syrian friends and the PLO, the defense minister sayd: The Soviet Union has abandoned Lebanon because it does not want a confrontation with the United States there and has opened another front in Iran or in the Horn of Africa, where Ethiopia is committing aggression against Somalia.

The Egyptian defense minister stresses that all that is happening in the Middle East is closely connected with the game of nations on the international level. He says: If the Eastern and Western camps adhere to the rules of the game in Europe to avoid a clash between them, they do not do so in the Middle East, which is still in an unbalanced state and where the rules of the international game are not yet clear.

In this respect, Abu Ghazalah refers to what is happening in Iran, Iraq, Lebanon, Somalia, Ethiopia and Afghanistan, stressing that these conflicts in our region will continue between the two superpowers until a balance is established today, tomorrow or in the near or distant future.

Regarding the cooperation between the United States and Egypt to produce military weapons in the war factories, the defense minister says: Military industrialization is taking place now in cooperation with the United States. Egypt and the United States are involved in many industrialization projects. He explains that the plan in this regard is proceeding according to the drawn up strategy but that this strategy cannot be made public before its outlines are completed.

GHALI HAILS DISPATCH OF UN OBSERVERS TO BEIRUT

NC012044 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 1 Aug 82

[Text] At its emergency session tonight, the Security Council called for an immediate cease-fire and an immediate halt to all the military activities inside Lebanon and across the Lebanese-Israeli border. The Security Council unanimously approved the immediate dispatch of a UN observers team to prepare a report on the situation inside and around Beirut at the request of Lebanon. The team will be dispatched within 4 hours of the issuance of the council's resolution.

Commenting on the Security Council's resolution to send observers to Beirut, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali said this resolution comes as a victory for the diplomatic efforts exerted by the peace-loving states and for the Egyptian efforts; it is a first positive step toward the consolidation of peace and the settlement of the Palestinian question.

AL-BAZ ON SETTLEMENT OF LEBANESE CRISIS

NC012055 Cairo MENA in English 2013 GMT 1 Aug 82

[Text] Washington, Aug 1 (MENA) -- Dr Usamah al-Baz, Egyptian first foreign undersecretary and director of President Mubarak's office for political affairs, described the current situation in Lebanon as extremely dangerous.

Dr al-Baz affirmed that Israel was trying to annihilate the Palestine Liberation Organisation, weaken it politically and exterminate civilians.

In his interview with the American T.V. programme Face the Nation, Dr al-Baz said Israel believed that by adopting such methods it would be able to settle the Palestinian question. However, this would on the contrary lead radicalist elements to retaliate against the Israeli behaviours.

What is currently happening in Lebanon is reminiscent of the Warsaw incidents before the Second World War, he said. Israel's policy will help create a radicalist resistance among the Palestinian and Arab elites, he added. The United States is regarded as a supporter of Israel's aggressive policy, Dr al-Baz said.

Al-Baz referred to Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin's statements in which he said that the United States did not oppose Israel's operations in Beirut, adding that the United States should try to convince the Palestinians that a political solution was close at hand.

Dr al-Baz added that Egypt had convinced the Palestinians to a certain extent to adopt a flexible attitude, adding that the commitments recently made by PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat to the American delegation showed that the PLO preferred a political solution.

The organisation's abstinence from recognising Israel until now was due to the extremist policy adopted by Israel and failure on the part of the U.S. to encourage it, Al-Baz noted. He stressed that the organisation could not declare its recognition of Israel without any return.

Strongly advocating the Palestinians' position, Dr al-Baz said they should have the right to know their destiny before leaving Beirut, and that the United States should give them hope by a commitment that their cause will be settled from all aspects.

Israel was not cooperating and as a result the United States had to provide this hope as a special alternative.

Such a commitment would conform to U.S. values, Dr al-Baz said. The current situation required the United States to convince Israel to abstain from meddling with foodstuffs and medical supplies or the prevention of electricity or water from reaching west Beirut, he said. The United States, Dr al-Baz added, had shown understanding and interest in this respect during the recent talks. Egypt had asked the United States to issue an open statement supporting the rights of the Palestinian people.

Dr al-Baz said there was no Arab agreement at present to host the Palestinians currently living in west Beirut. Egypt had expressed readiness to accomodate a Palestinian government in exile, he said, but did not accept Palestinians imposed upon it by Israel's actions. The situation would differ, he noted, if the Palestinians asked to come to Egypt.

Egypt had asked the United States to deal directly with the Palestine Liberation Organization, Dr al-Baz said, affirming that what is already taking place in the Middle East did not serve the interest of the United States nor Israel or the region at large.

AL-AKHBAR URGES CHANGE IN U.S. MIDEAST POLICY

NC292326 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2250 GMT 29 Jul 82

[From the press review]

[Text] Cairo, 29 Jul (MENA) -- In its commentary, the newspaper AL-AKHBAR strongly criticizes the U.S. President's statements in which he called for the departure of the [Palestine Liberation] Organization from Beirut so that the situation will calm down and the Israeli aggression against Lebanon will end.

The newspaper calls on the United States to change its policy toward the area. It says the United States has responsibility for remedying the Palestinian problem in its entirety because the problem is not only that of west Beirut. It says the United States must achieve a comprehensive and just peace if it wishes to protect its vital interests in the area.

AL-AKHBAR warns the United States about its policy in the area being biased in favor of Israel in order to dictate Israel's terms on the Palestinians and the Lebanese in their country. It says this will not be accepted by any Arab.

The paper points out that the U.S. stand will be the touchstone and that the United States has a new chance to prove it is changing its policy in the Middle East during the Security Council debate on the Egyptian-French draft resolution for resolving the crisis as a whole.

SECRET ORGANIZATION 'ALIEN TO ISLAM' UNCOVERED

NC302254 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2150 GMT 30 Jul 82

[Text] Cairo, 30 Jul (MENA) -- The supreme state security prosecution has begun to investigate members of a secret organization called "The Hashemite Band." It aims at opposing the basic principles on which the state is built.

This organization, whose members have been arrested by the state security investigation, is headed by Muhammad Abu al-Futuh, who is called the "expected mahdi" or the imam of the age. The organization, the members of which number 11, include 2 doctors, 1 lawyer, 1 architectural assistant and 5 employees and workers.

AKHBAR AL-YAWM reports in tomorrow's edition that the organization centers on the belief that if an imam of the age is found, reason must be cancelled, and the belief that God has not supervised the universe since he created it: His task ended with the creation of the heavens and earth and He left the task of organizing the affairs on earth to his prophets, their disciples and, then, to God's saints.

The scientists of the Islamic Research Society in Al-Azhar have affirmed that these ideas are alien to Islam. They described them as hallucinations that cannot be accepted by reason or logic and that they do not belong in any true religion. They added: Those who believe in these ideas are more atheists and unbelievers than believers.

AL-MUSTAQBAL: KING HUSAYN TO VISIT CAIRO

JN010810 Paris AL-MUSTAQBAL in Arabic 31 Jul 82 p 12

[Text] An Arab source in Cairo said King Husayn will visit Cairo in the next few days for talks with President Mubarak on the developments of the situation in Lebanon, the Iraq-Iran war and the Israeli threats to transform Jordan into a Palestinian state.

BADRAN RETURNS FROM VACATION IN ROMANIA

JN301843 Amman Domestic Television Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 30 Jul 82

[Text] Prime Minister Mudar Badran returned to Amman this evening following a private vacation in Romania. Yesterday, Prime Minister Badran received his Romanian counterpart and discussed with him joint relations and means of further bolstering bilateral economic cooperation.

JORDAN TIMES ON 'PASSING AWAY OF ARAB NATION'

JN020715 Amman JORDAN TIMES in English 2 Aug 82 p 4

[Editorial: "With Bitterness -- and Hope"]

[Text] We deeply mourn the passing away of our beloved mother and friend, the Arab nation, after a long illness.

At sunrise on Sunday, Aug. 1, 1982 when Israel launched a new assault on Beirut, our beloved's weak heart ceased to beat. Israel had been the cause of almost every problem the ailing nation had had since 1948. In Arab traditions, speaking in memory of the dead comes only on the 40th day following death. Until then, we shall limit our talking and feelings to two things:

First: Commending our Arab leaders for their help in showing our nation's case to every doctor in the world; and to praise their perseverance and steadfastness in enduring life for so long in an unhealthy atmosphere.

Second: Taking comfort in living with the fact that our nation's junior sons, the Palestinians, are now world heroes fighting against the odds to save us all from the next Israeli epidemic.

The story of the late nation and of its most faithful sons is long, and it does not look like it is coming to a conclusion soon. Despite the latest ceasefire, Israel can go on to destroy the rest of west Beirut. It still has the means to spread its cancer onto more Arab states than Palestine, Lebanon, Syria and Jordan.

But Israel cannot forever fight against 150 million Arabs and win. The Zionist state should know better that, despite all its military might, 6,000 Palestinian fighters entrenched in Beirut have even managed to change Israel's perception of itself. God bless our nation's soul -- it is only the people, the will to fight and the determination that in the end win victories and restore usurped rights.

SARKIS, AL-WAZZAN, HABIB ASSESS JIDDA MEETINGS

NC301305 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 30 Jul 82

[Text] President Ilyas Sarkis met with Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan at 1000 [0800 GMT] today. The results of the meetings of the Arab foreign ministers committee in Jidda were assessed at today's meeting in order to follow up the contacts at the highest levels, particularly so the provisions of the final statement of the Jidda conference express the positive stand of all parties. The focal point around which the political negotiations revolved -- the departure of the PLO forces from Beirut -- has been resolved. The PLO has officially annouaced its agreement to leave.

U.S. envoy Philip Habib joined the meeting. The conferees resumed the study of the developments and the results of the political negotiations. Habib left the meeting at 1110 when President Sarkis and Prime Minister al-Wazzan resumed their meeting in which they were joined by Ministers Dr 'Ali al-Khalil, Engineer Mustafa Darniqah and Khatchik Babikian.

Following the meeting, Prime Minister al-Wazzan said: There was a resumption of the discussions. We briefed U.S. envoy Philip Habib on the results of our discussions with the leaders of the Palestinian Resistance. We are waiting for the practical implementation to be arranged.

AFP said today that a Lebanese Government source has emphasized to it that the PLO has prepared a schedule for the withdrawal of the Palestinian fighters from west Beirut and handed it to the Lebanese Government before the meeting of the six-member committee in Jidda.

The source did not disclose any information about the Palestinian schedule, which will be amended in light of the Jidda meetings that ended yesterday and in light of U.S. envoy Philip Habib's tour of the cpaitals of the region. The source explained that when the way in which the Palestinian fighters will withdraw has been worked out and an agreement in this regard concluded, the Lebanese Government will invite an international force to separate the [combatant] forces and Israel will reconsider some of its positions to pave the way for the withdrawal operation.

Al-Wazzan, Butrus Comment

NC311400 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1215 GMT 31 Jul 82

[Excerpts] At B'abda Palace, the president of the republic, [Ilyas Sarkis], has met with the foreign minister, [Fu'ad Butrus], who has returned from Jidda after participating in the meetings of the six-member Arab committee. Later, the prime minister, [Shafiq al-Wazzan], joined the meeting. Minister Butrus briefed them of the details of the meetings, stands and results. Their meeting was interrupted by a meeting among the president of the republic, Al-Wazzan, Butrus, envoy Habib, Dillon and Barrett. The meeting ended at 1315 [1115 GMT]. Sarkis, al-Wazzan and Butrus then resumed evaluating the situations in the country and the area in all their aspects in light of the international contacts and what Philip Habib has achieved.

Our correspondent at the Presidential Palace will now inform us of the statements issued after these meetings:

[Begin recording, with Al-Wazzan remarks apparently recorded earlier] The discussions at the Presidential Palace were centered among the leaders of the government, on the one hand, and between them and U.S. envoy Philip Habib, on the other, on the actual implementation of what has been agreed upon in Jidda, which is now a subject of both welcome and reservation. This is what Prime Minister al-Wazzan and Minister Butrus said about what is being prepared for actual implementation if the Palestinians carry out what they pledged to do in Jidda -- the withdrawal of the armed Palestinians from Lebanon. Prime Minister al-Wazzan said:

[Al-Wazzan] We have begun a helpful action to implement all that has been agreed upon, whether here or in Jidda. We are waiting to see what happens, and we hope we will be successful in executing the operation successfully. I am also interested in the matter related to water and electricity. I today informed Habib of the proposal I received on sending food and water supplies by sea by sides that want to send these supplies to west Beirut under the protection of U.S., Soviet, French and Arab warships. While we were studying these matters, I received a report that the water supply to the western area had been restored.

We hope all the steps related to supplying the western area and the suburb, including water and electricity and the rest of their needs, will be completed. It is impermissible, it is impermissible, for a policy or policies to condone that a whole people be killed in Beirut. Water is a human need. Nobody has ever resorted to such measures and actions -- the cutting off of water to our children and our babies.

Regarding the shelling which started yesterday, which violated the agreed upon cease-fire, we also expressed our stand. We hope this shelling will not be resumed again. We hope we can pursue the course of the political solution in a normal manner.

[Correspondent] Thank you. [end recording]

Let's go back now to our correspondent in the Presidential Palace to hear a recorded statement by Minister Butrus made after his return from Jidda and meeting with the president of the republic:

[Begin recording, with interview with Butrus apparently recorded earlier] As we have reported earlier, Minister Butrus spoke after the meeting on the outcome of all of his meetings and contacts in Jidda. This is minister Butrus' statement:

[Question by unidentified correspondent] Mr Minister, we returned from the Jidda meeting with a statement which some consider to be somewhat vague, while others describe it as nothing more than an informational statement. What is your evaluation of this meeting and the results you obtained?

[Answer] This meeting has its own importance, first, because it was held at ministerial level. Secondly, it discussed the current crisis in Lebanon, which the Arab League Council transferred to the six-member committee, which had met previously in At-Ta'if without doing anything except send delegations to some big states, the [permanent] members of the Security Council. Naturally, politics cannot be isolated from information. If it is said the statement is only informational, this undermines the statement and the meeting and those who participated in it. I began Lebanon's statement by saying I did not want eloquence or orations. Rather, I wanted stands which might constitute a beginning to actual solutions to help Lebanon extricate itself from the catastrophe which it is facing.

From this, you can see that contrary to habit, the statement was not phrased in a literary style. Rather, it was extremely short and focused on defined and specific points. I know and concede that these points cannot exhaust the subject or the problem. No statement can exhaust the problem unless it contains many pages. However, there are bases which have been formulated by this statement. If they are transformed into reality, we will be able to achieve something and make some tangible progress.

[Question] Mr Minister, is it possible to say that Lebanon was able to present what it wants? As you know, there was a clear Lebanese proposal. Has Lebanon presented it to the conference? Have the Arabs listened to it?

[Answer] Naturally. Lebanon spoke in detail in a manner that made the conference hold separate meetings with Lebanon and with the PLO, after it was made clear that there were differences regarding some subjects and that it was more appropriate in order to achieve progress to hold consultations with the various sides. These differences, of course, did not go beyond the range of the discussions within the framework of the political [word indistinct]. Lebanon presented views and rejected what it should have rejected, in these particular circumstances, when it was asked to link its issue with the big issue, which it has never abandoned. Lebanon insisted that the dangerous subjects, which cannot wait any longer, be tackled, specifically Beirut and the siege imposed on it and the reasons behind this situation and what can be done to bring about an Israeli and Palestinian withdrawal from Beirut in the present circumstances.

If you go back to the statement, you will notice that it says that what has been decided upon by the conference participants deals with the present stage in particular. This means that the statement does not claim that it exhausts the issue from all sides, even the Lebanese issue. Rather, it touches upon it from a certain angle made necessary by the present stage. There are later stages which must be tackled [words indistinct].

[Question] Mr Minister, is it possible to consider these results a new starting point for a solution? In other words, was what was contained in the statement related to the Resistance and the departure of the Palestinian fighters from Beirut the required stand that Lebanon asked for?

[Answer] This was one of the stands which Lebanon sought. It was discussed for a long time. Among the things Lebanon asked for were the cease-fire, assistance in achieving a cease-fire, a clear announcement of the Resistance decision to evacuate its armed people from Beirut, assistance in implementing the Security Council resolutions related to the cease-fire and the Israeli withdrawal and discussion of the subject of the international forces -- whether belonging to the Security Council or being multinational -- to carry out duties which are defined and made clear in the same statement which must be considered [words indistinct].

[Question] Mr Minister, [word indistinct] here that there are other operational stages. For example, there is a principle, as the statement says, that the fighters will leave Beirut. There remain other questions, such as how the fighters will leave Beirut. There remain other questions, such as how the fighters will leave Beirut. Which states will host the fighers? Have you agreed on all of these matters, or have they been suspended for discussion in Beirut?

[Answer] When we reached the most difficult meeting, we had to follow one of the two following courses: either we discussed all the details related to the aspects which the statement tackled, or we remained satisfied by the announcement of principles and major ideas. I personally asked that we not get involved in details, because they are very important and do not concern us or our Arab brothers alone. There are other sides interested in the subject who discuss issues, particularly in Beirut and in other areas. If we associate ourselves with static stands regarding these details, we will impede the conclusion of positive results, since there stands may collide with the discussions underway and which will be continued. Thus, we seem to be the side which does not want to facilitate matters. Therefore, after this statement, some matters must be discussed realistically. They will be discussed, either through direct negotiations between the Lebanese Government and the PLO, or through indirect contacts by Ambassador Philip Habib with all the sides concerned in a manner that enables us to translate these principles into practice. All these matters you referred to in your question are important and significant. They will be the subject of discussions, contacts and definitions in the next few days.

[Question] I understand that meetings will be held here between the Lebanese Government and the Palestinian Resistance -- direct meetings -- to crystallize all of these matters.

[Answer] There will be tripartite albeit indirect meetings, since the United States does not meet with the PLO. However, there will be tripartite meetings, in an agreed form, that will include the Lebanese Government, the PLO and Ambassador Philip Habib, who is playing an important role in representing the U.S. point of view. He also informs us of Israel's views.

[Question] Do you expect results from these tripartite meetings at a specific time?

[Answer] Do not ask me to predict the future. I can affirm, however, that the preparations are underway to begin these discussions as quickly as possible. They may begin within 24 hours.

[Question] Mr Minister, before leaving for Jidda, there was some talk on some positive indications which leaked from the talks held by Philip Habib during his tour of some Arab countries. These positive indications were connected with the results of the Jidda meeting. Have these stages begun -- connecting these positive indications with the results?

[Answer] Connecting these positive things with the results of the Jidda [meeting] will take place when the detailed discussions begin to which I have just referred. Ambassador Habib has visited some states and discussed with them the possibility of hosting some of the Palestinian fighters. All these matters will bear fruit as a result of the discussions which will soon take place, as I have just said. I hope nobody will try to place barriers or impede these discussions, because they are very important. If they succeed, they will ease a great deal of the burden the Lebanese in general and Beirut in particular have been shouldering. We sympathize with them with all of our hearts.

[Question] Mr Minister, there is a question that has been asked by all, namely the subject of the Arab Deterrent Forces. Has Lebanon presented this subject at the Jidda meeting? What is the official Lebanese stand regarding this subject, now that the mandate of the deterrent forces expired on 27 July?

[Answer] You know Lebanon has not asked for renewal of the mandate of the Arab Deterrent Forces. This is our stand. Meanwhile, I discussed with colleague Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam [words indistinct] this subject in a meeting we held (?during the Jidda meeting). We discussed the subject of the Arab Deterrent Forces and what may take place if these forces are deployed again. We somewhat agreed to discuss these subjects at the bilateral level, within the framework of the decision regarding the foreign forces in Lebanon and in a manner that will safeguard the dignity of the Syrian forces and the good relations between Lebanon and Syria. I can affirm that Lebanon has not asked for renewal of the Arab Deterrent Forces' mandate, because it is now discussing the fate of all the forces present on Lebanese territory. Lebanon wants to enjoy the freedom to move and to make decisions on all of these subjects when the appropriate time comes.

[Question] Forgive me, Mr Minister, there are some who say these forces are no longer legitimate. What is your answer?

[Answer] The mandate of these forces has not been renewed, as has happened in the past. However we cannot say they are no longer legitimate, because this is dependent on a request by Lebanon regarding the withdrawal or nonwithdrawal of these forces. This has not taken place so far. We say these forces are almost in limbo. They are present on Lebanese territory until Lebanon makes a final decision regarding the withdrawal of non-Lebanese forces present on Lebanese territory. Thank you. [end recording]

Hamadah Welcomes Results

NC301316 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 30 Jul 82

[Text] Tourism Minister Marwan Hamadah today met separately with the ambassadors of Britain, Greece, Austria and Romania to review with them the current political conditions and the Lebanese crisis in light of the current political developments.

Hamadah welcomed the Jidda conference resolutions saying: The most important thing in these resolutions is the emphasis on the unity of the word, which will help promote the political solution over the military solution and enable us all to devote our efforts to the withdrawal of the Israeli occupation forces ending the present tragedy of the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples through direct action at all levels and in all arenas.

Hamadah went on: The positive atmosphere which prevailed at the conference inspires satisfaction and calls for intensifying the work to bring Lebanon out of the dark tunnel in the interests of everybody.

Speaker al-As'ad Comments

NC310800 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 30 Jul 82

[Text] Chamber of Deputies Speaker Kamil al-As'ad has stated that the Arab resolutions issued in Jidda constitute a significant preliminary sign of relief. However, we must not exclude from our calculations that some problems may emerge that could lead to delaying implementation.

Therefore, Speaker al-As'ad said, the Arab states and the United States, which is represented by Ambassador Philip Habib, should act to contain any problem affecting the drawing up of the timetable in a clear manner.

AL-WAZZAN ON SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTION ON BEIRUT

NC301922 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 30 Jul 82

[Text] Commenting on the Security Council resolution calling on Israel to lift the siege of Beirut and its suburbs, Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan said: If the principles of right are sometimes absent from political stands at the UN Security Council, then humanitarian stands are hopeless. It is regrettable that Israel's intransigence has required the Security Council to adopt humanitarian resolutions for lifting the siege of Beirut and its suburbs. Prime Minister al-Wazzan added: Today, I frankly told U.S. envoy Philip Habib that what has taken place and is taking place cannot be termed a political solution. The continuation of the shelling, the destruction and the killing is not for rescuing Beirut and Lebanon as 786 persons were killed or wounded in a matter of days, in addition to the continued starvation and deprivation of water, electricity and fuel and the intensification of the siege, which are not aspects of a political solution but of a military solution. If this is the case, then we have the right to ask: Why are we holding these negotiations? And why continue with them? And why the acceptance of some of what we have accepted as a price for rescuing the capital? These are facts which we have put before Ambassador Habib and we now await the results of his efforts so as to determine our positions on the local and international levels.

HAMADAH: U.S. SHOULD HAVE VOTED FOR UN RESOLUTION

NC301330 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 30 Jul 82

[Text] Tourism Minister Marwan Hamadah has expressed his surprise at the U.S. abstention from voting on the UN [Security Council] resolution on lifting the blockade on Beirut at a time when we hear successive promises from U.S. diplomacy in Al-Yarzi to exert efforts to lift this blockade.

Hamadah said: The UN resolution is a humanitarian one. The United States should have realized this aspect and given it the attention it deserves. It should have voted in favor of the UN resolution providing for the dispatch of supplies, meeting the urgent needs of the civilian population and distributing aid to them because of the difficult conditions they have been experiencing for more than 25 days.

BEIRUT RADIO ON TASKS OF MULTINATIONAL FORCES

NC301743 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 30 Jul 82

[Text] The next step for which preparations are now being made through negotiations among all the parties to the Lebanese crisis is that of drawing up the features of the multinational forces which are to supervise the withdrawal of the Palestinian Resistance from Beirut as well as these forces' task, the area of their operation and the period after which they can be dispensed with.

Informed circles close to the current negotiations say the task of the multinational forces constitutes the basis for the determination of the other elements. If their task is to evacuate the Resistance, then their period of operation will end with the end of the evacuation and be confined to the passages through which the Palestinian will go in their evacuation from Lebanon; but if these forces are to have other duties, then the number of these forces, the period of their stay in Lebanon and their operational area will be very much different.

Observers have noticed that the Arab and international dialogue now taking place about the multinational forces has reached agreement that the task of these forces is to establish the state's authority over all Lebanese territory -- that is, the disarming of all the illegitimate forces and helping to build a strong state. In other words, to provide security and protection to the various parties during the national dialogue until the Lebanese agree on the formula of the new Lebanon.

The informed circles explained the concept which the officials conceive for a strong state. They said the strength of this state will be derived from agreement among the partners in the homeland in a manner that will strengthen the loyalty of all these partners to the new homeland that is emerging from the rubble.

Despite the fact that the withdrawal of the non-Lebanese forces is expected to be completed within 1 month from the time the implementation of the solution begins, the other tasks of the multinational forces will take a longer time. These circles did not think it unlikely that the multinational forces will start with a 1-month mandate which will be extended later, just as has been the case of the Arab Deterrent Forces. These circles emphasized that agreement among the Lebanese on the formula of the new Lebanon, the speedy restoration of normal life and the resumption by the state of the performance of its duties are what will expedite the termination of the multinational force's task.

AL-WAZZAN CHAIRS MILITARY COMMITTEE MEETING

NC312030 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 31 Jul 82

[Text] At 1600 today Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan presided over a meeting of the military committee entrusted with making the preparations related to the departure of the Palestinian fighters from west Beirut. This meeting was convened to lay the groundwork for a joint meeting between the two Lebanese and Palestinian committees.

It has been learned that the [Lebanese] committee will continue to work with the speed required within the context of ending the Beirut crisis.

Furthermore, government sources have stated that numerous details must now be settled in such a way that the timetable of the departure will be completed from all its perspectives so that the responsible quarters can devote their full time to preparing the measures required for calling in the international forces at the right time.

The government sources have also noted that preparatory contacts have been made concerning the international forces and that, in this respect, only a mutual assurance is required so that these forces can begin to converge on Beirut.

PALESTINIANS' TRANSFER FROM BEIRUT REJECTED

NC310650 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0530 GMT 31 Jul 82

[Text] Sources of the Lebanese delegation to the Jidda meeting have described the atmosphere of the discussions as very frank. They said the Lebanese delegation's stand on the issues raised was firm and that attempts by the [six member] committee to persuade Lebanon to accept the transfer of the armed Palestinian men were of no avail and that this request was completely rejected.

It has been reported that the head of the PLO Political Department [Faruq Qaddum] has submitted a timetable for the withdrawal of the Palestinian fighters from Beirut to Al-Biqa' in anticipation of the revival of the King Fahd plan [announced on 7 August 1981].

COMMITTEE AFFIRMS FREEDOM TO LEAVE W. BEIRUT

NC310917 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 0845 GMT 31 Jul 82

[Text] The Higher Security Committee has affirmed that it will not give up the principle of safeguarding the freedom of movement of people, cars and goods. The committee stressed that it prevents the taking out of nothing from west Beirut and its southern suburb except the necessary articles. These include medical supplies, generators, waterpumps, food supplies and fuel, in view of the pressing need for these articles as a result of the siege.

ISLAMIC COUNCIL DEMANDS SUPPLIES FOR W. BEIRUT

NC311246 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 31 Jul 82

[Text] The Islamic Council has demanded of Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan that the Cabinet issue a decision, which will assume an official and national character, aimed at securing the supply of water and the provision of foodstuffs and medical supplies by sea through U.S., Soviet, European and Arab ships to curb the wave of death which has begun among children, old people, civilians and innocent people.

GROUPING SENDS LETTERS TO UN, ARAB LEADERS

NC311947 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 31 Jul 82

[Text] In connection with the crisis of the siege and the blockade of supplies, Speaker Kamil al-As'ad at noon today presided over a meeting of the Independent Parliamentary Grouping, with 19 ministers and deputies -- members of the grouping -- in attendance.

After this meeting, Speaker al-As'ad said: We have reviewed the crisis from all its perspectives. We neded by focusing our attention on the subject of the economic blockade imposed on Beirut. We decided to send a letter from the Independent Parliamentary Grouping to the UN Security Council for circulation among the various Arab states demanding that these states exert efforts to guarantee the lifting of the economic blockade.

He added: We have also decided to meet with U.S. envoy Philip Habib in his capacity as the person locally competent to represent the United States. We want to demand decisive action to lift this siege. A delegation of deputies, including Dr Zaki Mazbudi, 'Thman ad-Dana, Shafiq Badr and Habib Dankrub, will meet with Philip Habib for this purpose at 1000 [0800 GMT] tomorrow, Sunday.

The Independent Parliamentary Grouping has submitted a letter to the UN Security Council chairman containing facts about the practices of the Israeli forces. This letter demands that the UN Security Council implement the resolution it passed calling for the lifting of the siege imposed on Beirut.

Furthermore, the Independent Parliamentary Grouping has sent similar letters to the Arab kings, presidents and amirs asking them to take action at the Security Council and to intercede with the influential big states able to implement the resolution calling for the lifting of the siege imposed on the city of Beirut.

Tomorrow morning a meeting will be held in Mansur Palace. It will be attended by a number of deputies, who will meet with a number of U.S. officials to discuss the measures the Chamber of Deputies committee has taken to ensure security during the presidential election.

ISRAELIS REINFORCE FORCES ON AL-BIQA' FRONT

NC311937 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1915 GMT 31 Jul 82

[Text] Reports from Al-Biqa' have said the Israeli forces have reinforced their positions along the front with the Syrian forces. They have installed new radar installations which can intercept and warn of low flying planes before they enter Lebanese airspace.

AL-WAZZAN APPEALS TO WORLD TO RESCUE LEBANESE

NC011054 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1053 GMT 1 Aug 82

[Text] Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan today made an appeal, addressed to the United Nations and all its member states, through the permanent Lebanese UN delegate, Ambassador Ghassan Tuwayni. The following is the text of the appeal:

At dawn today, as we were preparing to complete the arrangements for the implementation of the Jidda statement about the departure of the armed persons from the city of west Beirut, we were surprised by violent and bestial bombardment from the air, sea and ground, involving all parts of wounded Beirut, spreading destruction and murder in it and distressing its tormented and innocent inhabitants, who rush to evade death, if possible, and making them wonder. Why is this bombardment being resumed after the cutting off of water, electricity and food to 600,000 Lebanese inhabitants whose only guilt is that they belong to a civilized homeland which has believed in principles, values, the law of mankind and the United Nations for protecting the peoples of the states, particularly small states like Lebanon?

This morning, in the name of the people of Lebanon -- old persons, women and children -- who were surprised by death as the sun rose, I appeal to the people of the world -- to all peoples, to the heads of states and governments, the UN secretary general, the president and members of the UN Security Council -- asking them to support the afflicted people of Lebanon, who are besieged in their capital and who are being devoured by the aggressive Israeli war machine without justification despite UN Security Council resolutions calling for a cease-fire, lifting of the siege, and the departure [of armed persons] from the country.

A rescue action is demanded of everybody, especially in the sphere of the United Nations whose laws contain principles that preserve peace and deter the aggressor. The people of Lebanon are victims today and their arena has continued for some time to be an arena for regional and international conflicts. Let the stand today be a stand of value in support of right and mankind.

AL-WAZZAN 'REFRAINS' FROM CONTACTING HABIB

NC011304 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1230 GMT 1 Aug 82

[Text] It is worth noting that Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan today refrained from contacting U.S. envoy Philip Habib. In a statement to AFP, Minister Marwan Hamadah said that he considers Philip Habib's mission a farce, which aims at liquidating the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples in stages.

PLO WITHDRAWAL TIMETABLE REPORTEDLY UNRESOLVED

NC010925 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0530 GMT 1 Aug 82

[Text] After a meeting yesterday between [former] Prime Minister Sa'ib Salam and Hani al-Hasan, political adviser to Yasir 'Arafat, both of them made statements to the effect that the situation has not changed and that the Israeli army will not abandon its intention to enter Beirut.

Political circles attributed this pessimism to several factors, particularly the difference between the withdrawal timetable put forward by the PLO and the program presented by Lebanon. These political circles emphasized that Lebanon still adheres to its stand of rejecting the withdrawal of the fighters from Beirut to the north or Al-Biqa' or even directly outside Lebanon [as heard]. The circles pointed out that the dispute on the question of disengagement between the Israelis and the Palestinians is still unresolved. They expressed their fear that Israel will continue with its military pressure and subsequently carry out a large-scale military action, unless current efforts achieve quick solutions.

Government sources have held Israel responsible [for this] and blamed Washington, which continues to act as a postman whereas it is required to assume a more active role, especially now that the Arabs, through the [six-member] ministerial committee which met in Jidda, issued an official statement on the principles of [Palestinian] withdrawal from Beirut, calling for negotiations between the Lebanese authorities and the Palestinians to reach an understanding on the details of the withdrawal.

Within the context of the preparations for these negotiations, Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan met with the Lebanese military side in the joint Lebanese-Palestinian military committee yesterday afternoon. They discussed the Jidda conference and its results preparatory to convening a meeting of the joint committee. The Palestinian leaders are expected to meet today for the same purpose with the side representing them in the joint military committee. A date will then be set for the joint committee to meet to discuss the details.

U.S. PLAN FOR SOLUTION OF CRISIS DETAILED

NC011835 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 1 Aug 82

[Text] Diplomatic sources in Washington have mentioned a U.S. plan to solve the Lebanese and Middle East crises containing the following points:

1. Compliance with a comprehensive cease-fire.

2. Achievement of parallel and simultaneous withdrawals of the Palestinians, Israeli and Syrian forces.

3. Nonentry of U.S. forces into Beirut in the framework of the international multinational force until after the withdrawal of at least half of the Palestinian forces from Beirut.

4. Support of the Lebanese Government to enable it to have control over all Lebanese territory and barring of any foreign military presence in Lebanon except in connection with peacekeeping on its territory.

5. Recognition of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people.

6. Recognition of the right of all the states of the area to exist in security on the basis of UN Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338.

7. Entrustment of the UN secretary general with supervision of the implementation of this resolution.

SECURITY COUNCIL TO SEND OBSERVERS TO BEIRUT

NC012113 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 2100 GMT 1 Aug 82

[Text] The southern and eastern parts of Beirut are continuing to witness cautious calm following the ninth cease-fire agreement between the Israeli and Palestinian forces.

It is likely that the cease-fire will stabilize after the UN Security Council unanimously approved the dispatch of UN observers to Beirut to supervise the cease-fire between the Israeli and Palestinian forces. The UN secretary general was permitted to send the observers immediately at the request of the Lebanese Government. The secretary general was also asked to submit a report in this regard to the council within a period not exceeding 4 hours from the time of the adoption of this resolution.

ISRAELIS TELL BEIRUT CIVILIANS TO LEAVE SOONEST

NC020733 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0700 GMT 2 Aug 82

[Text] The commander of the Israeli forces in Beirut said today that if Israel does not succeed in ousting the Palestinians from Beirut, another way would be found to oust them. He said that the Beirut inhabitants are urged to leave the city before it is too late, while the Israeli army has an option with regard to those who do not leave.

LEBANESE, ARAB LEADERS' INACTION CRITICIZED

NC020720 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 0645 GMT 2 Aug 82

[Text] [Former] Prime Minister Rashid Karami has criticized the Lebanese and Arab officials for not moving seriously to put an end to the continuous Zionist aggression against Lebanon and the capital Beirut. He said: U.S. President Reagan will be the Nero of this age if he does not restrain his protegee Israel. Prime Minister Karami asked Soviet Leader Leonid Brezhnev to take a stance similar to that taken by Moscow toward the tripartite aggression against Egypt in 1956.

EFFORTS ON EVACUATION TIMETABLE INTENSIFIED

NC021008 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0900 GMT 2 Aug 82

[Text] The president and the prime minister will today resume their political activities and intensify their contacts to consolidate the cease-fire and tackle the basic issues, which are the main concern of the government in ending the crisis of Beirut. The officials will, therefore, give their attention to the timetable for the departure of the Palestinian fighters because the drawing up of this timetable will lead to its implementation, especially since the Palestinian Restance leadership has shown a profound understanding and adopted a firm stand on this subject, according to a government source.

The government source expects the joint Lebanese-Palestinian military committee to hold its first meeting today. The meeting, which would have been held yesterday had it not been for the military developments, is to achieve a final timetable which will then be presented to the parties concerned so that it can be implemented once the perepheral complementary negotiations are concluded. As soon as this timetable is completed, it will be communicated to the Arab states that are to host the Palestinian fighters who leave Beirut.

DAMASCUS CARRIES AL-ASAD MESSAGE TO ARMED FORCES

JN010739 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0515 GMT 1 Aug 82

[President Hafiz al-Asad's message to armed forces on its 37th anniversary on 1 August, published in the JAYSH ASH-SHA'B and AL-JUNDI AL-'ARABI magazines]

[Text] Brothers and sons in the armed force, officers, NCO's and courageous soldiers, comrades in arms: The 37th anniversary of the Syrian Arab Army takes place while you are waging battles in a fierce confrontation with the usurper enemy along the wide battlefront. You are exerting efforts and offering pure blood in defense of an Arab territory, fraternal Lebanon, against the barbaric Zionist invasion backed by the United States. You are protecting our people, our Arab nation and its principal cause of Palestine against the evils of a great conspiracy seeking to liquidate the cause and impose capitulation on the nation.

By your glorious and honorable fighting in Lebanon, you are reiterating the fact that the Syrian Arab Army is the army of the Arab nation and protects the Arab homeland's sanctity. You are entrenching the spirit of Arab brotherhood and consolidating the highest values of commitment to pan-Arab duty at a time when this duty has been shirked by those who have become deaf after falling in the quagmire of treason, cowardice and defeatism.

For more than 55 days, your splendid feats, your unprecedented fighting and your excellent performance on the battlefield have been resounding in all ears. You have revived the glories of our Arab history, which is replete with stands of honor and manliness and with examples of intrepidity and martyrdom. You have renewed the heroic deeds of the glorious October war, where you shattered forever the myth of the invincible army, a myth that Israel exploited for a long time before it collapsed in the October war.

The enemy leaders have stated that among the objectives of their treacherous aggression against Lebanon is to free the Israelis from the shock of the October war. However, with your heroic fighting you have robbed the enemy of this opportunity. Instead of freeing them from this shock, you have made them feel the tremors of another, the social, political and military consequences of which they are now suffering. The results of this shock will clearly appear in the future.

You can be proud that, with your heroic fighting, you have made available the necessary conditions for the steadfastness of your Palestinian and Lebanese brothers, foiled the objectives of the treacherous Zionist invasion of Lebanon and revealed the enemy's inability to achieve any of the objectives it had set for the invasion. The enemy will not be capable of achieving any of these objectives as long as we remain determined to foil the conspiracy and its objectives.

The Zionist invasion of Lebanon, which was carried out by Israel in a barbaric manner in which it used deception to mask its objectives, has shown that Israel is the enemy of peace, believes only in the logic of brute force, depends on weapons alone and only thinks of expanding on Arab land and imposing its hegemony over its various parts.

To achieve its expansion and this hegemony, Israel drew up this plan of invasion, used its weapons in acts of killing and destruction against the fraternal Arab Palestinian and Lebanese peoples and -- backed by the United States -- gave itself the right of impudent interference in the domestic affairs of Lebanon and its Arab relations.

At the beginning of the invasion it told the world a stupid lie which it called Peace for Galilee and which it interpreted as meaning the removal of the fire of the Palestinian Resistance from its northern settlements to a distance of 40 km. It has done so to justify this aggression to Western public opinion, which was only too ready to be deceived. However, even this public opinion discovered these lies when it witnessed ugly examples of barbaric crimes during the invasion and when it became certain that what Israel really wanted was to make Lebanon an arena for its designs and a new platform for new threats and expansion.

Valiant heroes, you deserve the greatest credit for exposing the enemy's schemes and objectives. You stood fast and triumphed despite the fact that Israel planned the war, started it and set its place, time and objectives.

Our decision continues to be to fight to defend our Arab land, honor and integrity whenever and wherever it is necessary. By implementing this decision, and though your valor, Syria has been able to prevent the Zionist invasion from achieving its objectives. Syria has proved to all those concerned that you and this great people are the decisionmakers in this region. Your stands of manliness, your blood and martyrdom are creating history and planning the nation's future, a future of dignity, nobility and pride, a future of the glorious just peace which we seek both for ourselves and the rest of the world.

Brothers and sons of the armed forces, our great people are your kinfolk and families. They are your fathers, mothers, wives, brothers, sisters, sons and daughters. They all join me today in addressing wholehearted greetings to each and every one of you. O heroes who are enveloped by our hearts and pride, we are proud of your heroism -- which is made of the blood of those among you and have been martyred and the efforts of those who are still standing at their positions. Congratulations to you on the anniversary of the army. Congratulations on your heroism, which is a source of pride for your homeland and nation, because we have you, because you are the certain guarantee for our everlasting loftiness and pride.

You have performed gloriously and have made marvelous use of your potent weapons. You have once again stressed that man is the decisive element, that fighting is the strongest weapon and that the love of martyrdom is the guarantee of victory. O heroes, millions of our people are backing you, supplying you with combatants and offering everything in order to supply you with the most powerful weapons.

We know our enemy and its capabilities. We know very well the power that backs it. However, with our faith, valor, determination and the unconquered intention to fight we will triumph.

Brothers and sons in the armed forces, on the 37th anniversary of our army I greet you again. I hold tight to the hands of all of you in the army, air force and navy. I convey my love to you and to the members of your families. As for our noble martyrs, those bright torches on the path of victory, we bow with respect and honor to their pure souls. We greet the martyrs' families and tell them they have every right to be proud of their sons, because they have offered them so the homeland's banners will remain lofty. The martyrs have sacrificed their lives to pave the way to victory. They are an example to be followed by the rest of the homeland's sons. A people who beget such heroes will certainly triumph. Let us continue on the same path of valor, sacrifice, martyrdom and victory.

[Signed] Lt Gen Hafiz al-Asad, president of the republic and commander in chief of the army and armed forces

NO CABINET DECISION TO BREAK INTO WEST BEIRUT

TA011205 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1152 GMT 1 Aug 82

[Text] [Announcer] The Cabinet meeting has ended. Our correspondent Amnon Nadav is in our mobile unit outside the prime minister's office in Jerusalem. Shalom to you.

[Nadov] Shalom to you, 'Amiqam. As you said, the meeting has indeed ended. What is interesting is that, against the background of the reports coming from Beirut, it appears that far-reaching decisions were not made at the Cabinet session. The Cabinet mainly heard reports on the latest developments in Beirut. The Cabinet defined today's events as follows: This is a local IDF military operation in Beirut as a result of the violation of the cease-fire by the terrorists yesterday. The Cabinet regards the IDF's operation in Beirut as a local operation; there is no military turning point and the Cabinet did not make any decision to break into west Beirut. As said, no decision was made to break into west Beirut. Let us listen to what Cabinet Secretary Dan Meridor said at the end of the Cabinet session.

[Begin recording] Toward the end of the meeting, the prime minister informed Ambassador Arens -- according to the Cabinet's decision -- that Israel is ready for a cease-fire in Lebanon provided it is absolute and mutual. The Israeli Cabinet believes an operation should be launched by the Lebanese Government to provide housing for the refugees in Lebanon as winter approaches.

The Cabinet today decided to establish a ministerial committitee to be headed by Minister Mordekhay Ben-Porat that will formulate principles, ways and methods or resolving the problem of the refugees in the Middle East through their resettlement. The committee will seek the help of experts and will submit its recommendation to the Cabinet. [end recording]

[Nadav] I assume the significance of references to the refugees in both clauses will be learned by this evening. Meanwhile, I return you to the studio.

Cabinet Skeptical of PLO Intent

TA012001 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 1 Aug 82

[Report by Yoram Ronen -- live from the studio]

[Text] Some Cabinet ministers asked at today's session why they are not consulted prior to an operation like today's in Beirut. The answer they received was that the Cabinet cannot be convened before every operation. All IDF moves in Beirut today, they were told, were tactical moves that were part of [the strategy approved by] earlier Cabinet sessions to tighten the noose on west Beirut. The Cabinet was told the IDF units captured part of Beirut airport today to prevent firing and shelling from being directed from buildings there and to dispel the terrorists' illusion that they could flee by air.

The prime minister and the defense minister explained clearly that the tighter the siege of the terrorists, the greater the chance of reaching an agreement [heskem] for them to move out.

Philip Habib continues to hope we can effect such an agreement, and this is what he informed the prime minister today in a series of messages that also included the terrorists' request that fire be held.

Cabinet members remained skeptical today about the terrorists' intention of leaving Beirut. The evaluation was that the PLO is trying to drag out the negotiations for as long as it can and that it is exploiting the U.S. pressure to ease their encirclement and the erosion of their position.

That is why the prime minister and the defense minister consequently decided to instruct the IDF to take action 1 day prior to the meeting between President Reagan and Foreign Minister Shamir in order to signal to the terrorists -- perhaps for the last time -- that they will not be able to continue delaying the negotiations, which have been underway for 8 weeks.

A new assessment of the situation will be consolidated by the Cabinet at the end of this coming week, after the foreign minister reports on his meetings at the White House and the State Department.

BEGIN WARNS OF MILITARY ACTION AGAINST PLO

TA301418 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1400 GMT 30 Jul 82

[Text] The prime minister told the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee today that Israel rejects the terrorists' demand that Israeli soldiers should not be within eyesight of the Beirut-Damascus highway during the evacuation. There are differences of opinion over this between us and the Americans. The prime minister emphasized that Ambassador Habib has not yet obtained an explicit commitment from the PLO that it will evacuate its personnel from Beirut. He said if the terrorists do not agree to leave by negotiations, Israel will increase its pressure on west Beirut, perhaps undertaking a military action. He also said Israel has warned Syria that if it uses missiles based in Syria, [near the Lebanese border] the IDF will destroy them.

Right to Retaliate Reserved

TA011413 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1400 GMT 1 Aug 82

[Text] It has been reported that Prime Minister Begin instructed the Israeli ambassador to Washington that Israel is prepared for a cease-fire on condition it is absolute and mutual. Jerusalem sources say the prime minister made it clear to the U.S. envoy last week that if the terrorists do not maintain an absolute and reciprocal cease-fire, Israel will deal them a strong blow. It was made clear in Jerusalem today that Israel reserves the right to carry out an infiltration for every infiltration by the terrorists and to conquer a house for every house they conquer.

BEGIN: ISRAEL READY TO EXHAUST POLITICAL MOVES

TA011614 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1559 GMT 1 Aug 82

[Text] Prime Minister Menahem Begin said today that Israel will not wait forever while the contacts in Beirut yield no results. He made it clear that Israel is still prepared to exhaust the political moves since the United States believes they stand a chance of succeeding.

SHAMIR ON LEBANON CAMPAIGN, ISRAELI-U.S. RELATIONS

TA301136 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 30 Jul 82 pp 1, 3

[Report by Arye Tzimuqi, Shlomo Naqdimon and Arye Egozi]

[Excerpts] Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir said before he left for the United States this morning: "The UN Security Council resolution of last night (which called for the lifting of the siege of Beirut) was unexpected, but I am sure it will not change the situation."

Last night, Shamir told YEDI'OT AHARONO.: "On my trip I intend to reinforce the U.S. agreement on the removal of the terrorists from Beirut and all Lebanon."

Shamir was going to meet only with U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz, but he was informed yesterday he has been invited to meet with President Reagan in the White House as well. On his way to Washington, the minister will stop over in one of the European capitals and will hold talks there with some figures whose countries do not maintain diplomatic relations with Israel.

On his upcoming talks in Washington the minister told YEDI'OT AHARONOT:

A. On the departure of the terrorists from Lebanon: "I will explain that this is a precondition to any solution for peace in the region."

B. On Israel's goals: "The ouster of the PLO from Beirut and all of Lebanon, the removal of all foreign forces from Lebanon, the establishment of an independent and stable Lebanese government which will sign a peace treaty with Israel."

C. On relations with the United States: There is coordination between the two countries regarding objectives, but there are disagreements regarding the daily handling of these issues. The United States does not agree with Israel's methods of pressure for the removal of the terrorists from Beirut. However, the important point is to talk with the United States about the future and measures that will be adopted after the Lebanese affair is over. [no quote marks, as published]

D. On 'Arafat's announcement of his readiness to leave: "We have already heard once of the expression of readiness in principle to do so, and later his aides rushed to deny this. Only after a timetable for the evacuation of the PLO members is set and the evacuation is underway will I believe that the readiness is a fact indeed."

SHAMIR: ON THRESHOLD OF ENDING LEBANON WAR

TA301128 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 30 Jul 82 pp 1, 11

[Report by political correspondent Ilan Kfir]

[Text] "We are on the threshold of ending the war in Lebanon. The removal of the terrorists and the liquidation [hisul] of the PLO will pave the road to peace between Israel and Lebanon. We expect an announcement on the departure of the terrorists at any moment. We will no longer agree to deception and foot-dragging on their part. If they refuse to leave, we will not wait much longer. We want to leave Lebanon as soon as possible."

These remarks were made by Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir in a special interview to MA'ARIV prior to his departure for Washington for talks with U.S. administration officials. The foreign minister took off for Switzerland this morning, where he will meet with Israel's ambassadors in Western Europe, and on Sunday morning he will fly to Washington.

The White House yesterday sent an invitation to Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir for a meeting with President Reagan. The date of the meeting will be set when the foreign minister arrives in Washington at the beginning of next week.

In the interview with MA'ARIV, the foreign minister says: "We do not settle for the terrorists' readiness in principle to leave west Beirut, nor for declarations that they intend to do so. We want to see them out of west Beirut, and soon. These are days of trial for them. U.S. mediator Philip Habib resolved for them the question of where they will go, and it now remains to finalize the timetable and arrangements for their evacuation.

The terrorists' departure is the key to resolving the entire Lebanese problem. The moment they leave, there will no longer be reason to continue the fighting in Lebanon.

Yitzhaq Shamir emphasizes that Israel will not agree to a war of attrition in west Beirut, saying: "All the previous cease-fires were violated by the terrorists, and we have no reason to believe that they will keep the cease-fire for long this time. We are prepared to enable them to leave west Beirut honorably, in the framework of a political settlement. If they refuse and try to deceive us as they have done to date, we will take action to remove them from west Beirut. The present situation cannot go on much longer. Mediator Philip Habib knows this, the terrorists know this, and the United States knows this."

After the terrorists' removal -- Shamir says -- we will approach the second stage of the political negotiations: removing all foreign forces, the Syrian Army, the terrorists in northern Lebanon, and the IDF from Lebanon. "We have no interest in remaining in Lebanon for long, but we will, of course, not accept a situation in which other foreign forces remain in this country. Every effort must be made to enable the new government which will be elected in Lebanon one of these days, to regain sovereignty in this country."

The foreign minister disclosed that Israel is preparing for negotiations with the new Lebanese government on the establishment of security arrangements and the signing of a peace treaty between the two countries. "Before the PLO and Syria took control of Lebanon and sowed terror and destruction there, there was a state of de facto peace between Israel and Lebanon. We are now aiming at a peace treaty between the two countries."

On Israeli-U.S. relations on the eve of his talks in Washington, the foreign minister said: "There is understanding in the United States for our immediate objective in Lebanon -- ousting the terrorist organizations from Beirut and evacuating all foreign forces form Lebanon. The two countries sometimes have disagreements and different assessments about the means for the achievement of the objectives.

"In the relations between Israel and the United States," the foreign minister says -- there are many topics, and we will have to deal with the common tasks facing us after ending the fighting in west Beirut. We believe the removal of the terrorists and the liquidation of the terrorist forces in Lebanon will increase the chances for peace in the region. The United States is a party to Camp David, and we intend to cooperate with it to expand the peace circle between Israel and its neighbors. In our estimation, this stands a better chance today than ever before."

SHAMIR ARRIVES IN U.S., COMMENTS ON LEBANON

TA012108 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 2100 GMT 1 Aug 82

[Text] Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir, who arrived in Washington this evening, said we are now at a turning point regarding the crisis in Lebanon. He added he is convinced Israel and the United States will soon witness a positive outcome of their joint efforts to resolve the crisis. He said Israel and the United States share identical objectives in Lebanon and that as the crisis is resolved their ties will once again be close. Minister Shamir will confer with President Reagan, as well as with Secretaries George Shultz and Casper Weinberger tomorrow.

DEFENSE MINISTER: TIME IS RUNNING OUT FOR PLO

TA020602 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 2140 GMT 1 Aug 82

[Text] Tel Aviv, 1 Aug (ITIM) -- Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon said this evening that the time Israel has allocated to the terrorists besieged in Beirut is running out. He warned the PLO leaders against the illusion that they could sneak through by some route without being punished.

The minister was speaking before hundreds of youths in the "youth town" on the fair grounds in Tel Aviv.

The defense minister noted that the IDF took control of Beirut airport on Saturday night. "At the moment, the siege around west Beirut is tightening. We could have entered west Beirut immediately but refrained from this because of our desire to maintain moral values. We are doing all we can to restrict our casualties and to prevent harm to the hostage population in Beirut, but we will not permit the terrorists to conduct a war of attrition, and this is why we reacted fiercely today," he said.

The minister stressed that the IDF will remain in Lebanon as long as necessary. "Whoever stands with a stopwatch in hand and counts the seconds is not contributing to shortening the war and the achievement of our objectives with maximum speed. We do not crave even a single centimenter of Lebanon's soil, and we have not entered Lebanon to stay there," he said.

Mr Sharon emphasized that the PLO will not be able to continue its games of deception. "The PLO is cynically taking advantage of our patience and is responsible for needless casualties. The terrorists in Beirut are in a Gordian knot, and their leaders are trapped, but they are still trying to hold onto microphones and television cameras as a last resort. [quotation marks as received]

The defense minister emphasized anew that the secret arms of the people of Israel are the soldiers in all army branches, in both regular and reserve service. "The IDF is one of the best and most moral armies in the world. This army has turned the impossible into the possible. The whole world claimed it is impossible to uproot terrorism, but the IDF soldiers have proved that this kind of war is possible."

CHIEF OF STAFF EYTAN WARNS PLO, SYRIA

TA301911 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1815 GMT 30 Jul 82

[Excerpt] The terrorists renewed their activity yesterday from Syrian-controlled territory in the Lebanese Al-Biqa' region. This was after a week of complete calm. A terrorist was killed yesterday in an area held by our forces in the 'Ammiq region, and during the night the terrorists fired at an IDF post in the region. In reaction to this, Chief of Staff Lt Gen Refa'el Eytan said Israel holds Syria responsible for the firing and that the IDF will react vigorously if the terrorists continue to violate the cease-fire with the permission of the Syrians.

CHIEF OF STAFF EYTAN ON BEIRUT AIRPORT CAPTURE

TA011901 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1800 GMT 1 Aug 82

[Text] The chief of staff announced this evening that IDF infantry and armored units took control of Beirut International Airport during last night and today, and that IDF soldiers are now stationed on the outskirts of the Burj al-Barajinah, Hayy as-Sullum and Al-Awza'i. Nine IDF soldiers were injured in this action, most of them slightly.

At the same time, air force, navy and artillery units bombed and shelled selected targets inside west Beirut, but this had no connection with the ground operation. The airport area captured by our forces was mainly devoid of terrorists since it served as a sort of no-man's land which was invaded during the night by the terrorists on one side and our forces on the other. Our correspondent Mikha Friedman reports that tanks of the armored brigade, which had until recently been commanded by Col Eli Geva' [dismissed from service recently], participated in today's fighting.

According to the chief of staff, throughout the ground action no contact was made with the remnants of the Syrian 85th Brigade in Beirut. The targets of the attack were in sparsely-populated or entirely vacated areas. The terrorists reacted with sporadic firing, and in no case did an entire artillery system or an entire battery fire.

The chief of staff said the terrorists need a cease-fire, but behave differently. They have no way of justifying their existence [hiyut] other than by firing. By so doing, they can prove that their morale is high and that they have military stamina and bargaining power. According to the chief of staff, we need not accept the terrorists' terms. We can and should use our cards. The chief of staff emphasized that the IDF did not intend to enter other areas of Beirut and when a cease-fire was offered to us we were not opposed to accepting it.

During the fighting the terrorists demonstrated little resistance and reacted mainly by firing from a distance. There was no fighting in built-up areas or during the mopping-up operations.

Asked when we can expect the terrorists to break, the chief of staff said he has no answer to this. Without risking too many mistakes, it is possible to say that our military activity has a cumulative effect on the terrorists. It may be that one day the terrorists' desire to leave Beirut will overcome their desire not to leave, according to Eytan.

EYTAN INTERVIEWED ON LATEST IDF ACTIVITIES

TA011954 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 1 Aug 82

[Chief of Staff Lt Gen Refa'el Eytan interviewed by defense affairs correspondent Ron Ben-Yishay on 1 August, place not given -- videotaped]

[Text] [Eytan] The latest cease-fire was decided upon 4, or rather 3, days ago and up until this morning we exercised restraint even though fire was directed at us and we even sustained casualties. On Friday evening two soldiers were wounded. The IDF spokesman's announcement on the resumption of fire was that the IDF is under no obligation to observe a unilateral cease-fire. This is what was done.

[Question] What actually happened in the field?

[Answer] Using artillery, tanks and aircraft as well as navy ships, we attacked terrorist targets and bases as well as their arms and artillery near the refugee camps south of Beirut. In the western part, our forces advanced along the runway -- but did not go beyond the runway -- to a place from where fire was regularly being directed at us. The forces -- actually a small force -- advanced there and set up a position so that the terrorists could not fire at us from there with any means at their disposal. Two days ago, in the course of a routine patrol inside the airport, we encountered terrorists coming to plant mines. In other words, the cease-fire and the maintenance of a status quo was according to their interpretation.

[Question] Is that to say that what happened last night and this morning in Beirut is not what has become known as the famous break into west Beirut?

[Answer] What are you talking about? Nonsense.

[Question] In the eastern sector, too, the terrorists have been violating the cease-fire agreement under Syrian aegis. What is happening there?

[Answer] Here and there, there is activity which is completely different from what it used to be before our actions against the Syrians in reaction to these violations and to the terrorist activity from inside Syrian territory with Syrian support.

In the last few days this activity has become virtually nonexistent; but if it continues and we see, feel, learn or understand that the small-scale nature is deliberate on the part of the terrorists and is directed by them, then we may have to do something to put an end to this activity as well. This activity may not necessarily be directed from or coming from the Syrian-controlled territory -- we are looking into this, but it is too soon to say whether this is reason enough to undertake similar actions.

[Question] Mr Chief of Staff, the Col Eli Geva' affair has been a cause of concern and talk not only in the IDF but among the public at large as well. You have not yet said anything on this matter. What is your reaction to the story?

[Answer] I talked with Eli Geva' several times and have known him for many years. My conversations with him were not intended to persuade him that an attack on Beirut should or should not be undertaken -- this being the cause of his request to be discharged from duty. Instead, my talks with him were over his duties to the soldiers. He remained adamant that his conscience comes before his duties and obligations to his subordinates even as their commander. He was discharged from duty and was released from the army.

[Question] I understand that he did not want to leave the army, but you decided to discharge him. Why did you do that?

[Answer] I think he could not get anywhere with his attitude toward his troops -- those whom he educated, associated with, trained and joined during the war -- the way it was. How, then, could I be sure that his attitude toward other soldiers would be any different?

IDF COMMANDER SAYS MILITARY PRESSURE NECESSARY

TA301200 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 30 Jul 82 p 1

[Report by military correspondent Ya'aqov Erez]

[Text] "The IDF acted in the Beirut area for about a week to step up the pressure on the terrorists since there was no chance of changing the situation by political means alone." So said the commander of the Northern Command, Amir Drori, who commanded Operation Peace for Galilee and who is in charge of IDF units in Lebanon, in a special interview granted to MA'ARIV.

"The military pressure was not very great, but it is continuous. It can produce results. I am glad this decision was made, since otherwise, in my opinion, there was no chance of changing the situation by political means alone -- without pressure."

Major General Drori noted that the air force, navy, artillery and tank units acted against "target points" and tried to hit military targets only. On the situation in the eastern sector, Major General Drori said: "The battle has led the Syrians to change their policy. We know that they speak differently to the terrorists today. They are forbidding them to act, whereas in the past they prodded them to act. This does not mean that all the terrorists listen to them -- today there are thousands of terrorists in the Al-Biqa' Valley and in the area of the mountain."

In Drori's view, the blow dealt to the Syrians "may have prevented a war, which might have been much more difficult for us than the Yom Kippur war. Their power is much greater now."

Major General Drori said that in the course of the war against the Syrians, greater achievements could have been scored if the IDF had exploited the victory, but this war had different objectives.

IDF BEIRUT COMMANDER VIEWS LATEST FIGHTING

TA020549 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 2 Aug 82

[Text] The IDF commander in the Beirut area says that the takeover of the international airport has granted the IDF military advantages it had not enjoyed to date. In an interview with our military correspondent Shmu'el Tal, the IDF commander in Beirut said the IDF's current location is closer to the terrorists' artillery concentrations and has control over them.

He noted that if in the past the IDF had reacted by answering fire with fire and sniping with sniping, now the IDF has adopted a new method of striking with fire and advancing in the field. If this method also does not help remove the terrorists from Beirut, a way to oust them will be found when the government so declares. The IDF commander emphasized that Beirut residents were given enough time to leave the city when it was still possible, and, therefore, whoever remains there does not leave us any choice.

In response to a question, he said that any embassy building in west Beirut where terrorists are stationed is a terrorist target for the IDF and not a building that enjoys immunity.

JERUSALEM ARABIC REPORTS SYRIANS FIGHTING

JN010948 Jerusalem in Arabic to the Arab World 0930 GMT 1 Aug 82

[Text] A short while ago, Damascus radio announced that Syrian forces are participating in the battles that are taking place in the area of Beirut International Airport. The radio added that Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad sent an urgent message to the Syrian forces commander in Lebanon this morning ordering him to continue fighting against Israel.

LIBYA SENDS TROOPS TO HELP SYRIA IN LEBANON

TA011214 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 1 Aug 82 p 1

[Report by military correspondent Ze'ev Schiff]

[Text] A regular Libyan Army force has arrived recently to help the Syrians and has already been positioned on the front opposite Israel, in Lebanese territory. In addition to this force, volunteers have also arrived recently to join the terrorist forces in the Lebanese Al-Biqa'. Among the new volunteers are Libyans and Somalians.

Syria's agreement to allow the entry of volunteers and a regular force from a foreign army represents an aggravation of the situation and holds potential for new entanglements between the IDF and the different forces in the territory under Syrian control. The Syrian's readiness to integrate a Libyan force in their military deployment in Lebanon is a great novelty.

In the past the Libyans were involved in providing direct assistance to the terrorists when they sent a missile unit to Lebanon. That unit brought with it SAM-9 batteries and was positioned near Ad-Damur. In the fighting the unit was scattered in all directions. The Libyan force that arrived in Syria is a new force whose dispatch was part of an agreement between Al-Asad and Al-Qadhdhafi.

As for the volunteers who have joined the terrorists, it had been reported that some time ago volunteers arrived in Syria from Iran and Yemen. These have joined the terrorists' units in the Lebanese Al-Biqa'. In a recent action the IDF captured several terrorists from Yemen. It has now emerged that recently volunteers have also arrived from Somalia and Libya. The latter were enlisted from among military men or reservists and have skills involving the use of cannon and antitank weapons.

REPORTAGE ON LEBANESE POLITICAL NEGOTIATIONS

'Sources' on Arab League Document

TA301142 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1105 GMT 30 Jul 82

[Text] Here is a report by our military correspondent: Senior sources in Jerusalem say there are no signs indicating that the terrorists indeed intend to fulfill the clauses of the document they signed, according to which they are willing to leave Beirut. The sources told our military correspondent Shmu'el Tal that an in-depth examination of the new document proved that it is actually an old document -- the 11-point document. In its new format it has become the 6-point document, which Israel has already rejected and which the Lebanese Government did not accept then and does not accept now. The Lebanese Government believes that the document only speaks about a symbolic withdrawal of the terrorists, and that they intend to remain in the bases and camps in west Beirut and mark time.

The sources further told our correspondent that the terrorists are seeking to create the impression that there is a water shortage in Beirut, although it is known for a fact that there is sufficient water for both the terrorists and the civilians. The terrorists' reason for this is their desire to settle the dispute that has emerged between the terrorists and the civilians in the city. [sentence as heard]

'Figures' Doubt PLO Will Evacuate

TA301150 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 30 Jul 82 pp 1, 2

[Report by political correspondent Yehuda Litani]

[Excerpts] By late last night, no reports had reached Jerusalem from Philip Habib in Beirut on the course of his talks there. POlitical figures in Jerusalem continue to doubt the readiness of the PLO to evacuate west Beirut despite such reports emanating from Jidda yesterday.

These figures said that in the talks held between Habib and Israeli officials in the middle of the week, the U.S. representatives, Habib and Lewis, did not transmit any clear warning about an Israeli military operation in west Beirut. According to recent reports from U.S. sources, it is stated that the United States has, as it were, warned Israel of a deterioration in bilaterial relations if Israel adopts such a move.

According to the political figures, such a tone was indeed heard in the talks Habib conducted in Jerusalem, but he did not transmit any clear warning on Washington's behalf.

Political observers in Jerusalem expressed their surprise yesterday about President Reagan's "political" decision to delay the sending of the cluster bombs to Israel. They said there is almost no doubt that the United States will shortly renew shipment of these bombs, since it has a great interest in exchanges of military technology with Israel, especially after the war in Lebanon.

'Sources' Dispute U.S. Optimism

TA011819 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 1 Aug 82

[Text] U.S. special envoy Philip Habib says that negotiations for the evacuation of the PLO from Beirut will begin within 2 or 3 days. Sources in Jerusalem say the Americans believe that Habib's mediation efforts have already reached the level where withdrawal routes and schedules have been set, but they said that in their opinion there are still no signs indicating this as such.

Civilian-'Terrorist' Rift

TA011238 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 1 Aug 82 pp 1, 2

[Report by political correspondent Tuyva Mendelson]

[Excerpt] The sources who assessed last night that the PLO does not intend to leave west Beirut also said that government officials involved in the negotiations being conducted by Habib now have clear information showing that during the last week the rift deepened between parts of the civilian population in west Beirut and the terrorist organizations. The same sources noted that the accusations against the PLO members who stay in Beirut by parts of the population who can no longer bear the pressure of the air force bombings and the siege conditions are behind this.

The same sources said Israel's less than quick compliance with the demands to ease the siege on west Beirut by resuming the supply of water, electricity and food must be understood against this background. The same sources assessed that the PLO needs an easing of the pressure in order to assuage the civilian inhabitants who oppose their continued presence in the city.

U.S. STAND ON UN RESOLUTION AROUSES CONCERN

TA010658 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 1 Aug 82 pp 1, 2

[Report from Washington by Wolf Blitzer]

[Excerpt] Washington -- Israel has complained sharply to the Reagan administration about the emerging U.S. posture at the UN Security Council, where a Franco-Egyptian draft resolution linking the crisis in Lebanon to the broader Palestinian question is under consideration.

Ambassador Moshe Arens is known to have expressed Israel's growing concern on Friday directly to Vice-President George Bush and Under-Secretary of State for Political Affairs Lawrence Eagleburger.

In New York, Israel's ambassador to the UN, Yehuda Blum, was said to have had a "stormy" session with his American counterpart, Jeane Kirkpatrick.

The Franco-Egyptian text is clearly unacceptable to Washington. It flatly supports Palestinian self-determination, including the "association" of the PLO in the peace process.

Despite this, Kirkpatrick still was authorized to enter into deliberations with the French and the Egyptians on possibly finding some softer language connecting an easing of the immediate crisis in Lebanon to the search for a comprehensive peace plan. Israel wants to avoid any such linkage.

Israeli officials are angry that the informally circulated U.S. changes to the Franco-Egyptian draft seem to place the Israeli, Syrian and PLO presence in Lebanon on virtually the same level, thereby automatically elevating the status of the PLO.

U.S. officials yesterday continued to express doubt that the French and the Egyptians will go along with the milder U.S. language. Thus, an American veto at the Security Council is virtually certain. Still Israel has become worried about Washington's willingness even to talk about a new resolution, which would be widely interpreted as a revision of UN Security Council Resolution 242.

Since the fighting in Lebanon erupted in early June, France and Egypt have jointly taken the lead in promoting the idea of a new Security Council resolution. They formally raised the idea last Thursday.

What has been especially irritating to Israeli officials are the conflicting signals continuing to come from Washington in response to this Franco-Egyptian plan.

U.S. officials have acknowledged privately that the major purpose of the Franco-Egyptian resolution was to salvage a political victory for the PLO in the face of its crushing military defeat.

JERUSALEM REJECTS STATIONING OF UN OBSERVERS

TA020744 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 2 Aug 82 pp 1, 15

[Report by Ilan Kfir and Razi Guttman]

[Excerpts] Israel rejects the UN Security Council resolution calling for the stationing of UN observers in Beirut. Political sources in Jerusalem point out that even a majority of 14 to 0, including the disappointing U.S. participation, will not change Israel's policy.

Today, Prime Minister Menahem Begin will inform U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Morris Draper, who is coming on a U.S. mission, that the political process is coming to an end. A short period of time is to the disadvantage of the PLO. Israel will not agree to any arrangement that permits the terrorists to remain in Lebanon. If the PLO does not leave, Israel will remove it.

The opinion being formulated in Jerusalem is that Israel will only agree to a further period of political time [as published] if a specific timetable for the evacuation of the terrorists is submitted to it, as well as a way to remove them to the countries of refuge to which they will be transferred.

Senior Jerusalem political sources report this morning that Israel's decision to strike at the terrorists with unprecedented force during yesterday's fighting was intended to break the PLO, against the background of reports from the field to the effect that they are refusing to evacuate Lebanon and disperse to several Arab countries, for fear of their power being eliminated. According to the sources, the prime minister and the defense minister decided to deliver the blow to the PLO, taking advantage of its cease-fire violation and thus to make it plain to the PLO that Israel will not agree to its remaining in Lebanon, or going to the Al-Biqa', as its leaders are demanding [tov'im].

In consultations by senior political figures in Jerusalem, a decision was made on a tough policy in the political negotiations, as well as stepping up military pressure, this based on the assessment that there is no other way.

CABINET TO HOLD SPECIAL MEETING ON UN RESOLUTION

TA021008 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1000 GMT 2 Aug 82

[Text] The Cabinet will convene for a special meeting at the end of the week to decide on its position regarding the UN Security Council's resolution last night. This is reported by our correspondent Razi Barqay. Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir, who will return from his talks in the United States by then, will participate in the meeting.

The UN Security Council yesterday called for the stationing of UN observers in Beirut to supervise the cease-fire. The PLO has welcomed the decision.

UNIFIL TO REMAIN DESPITE MANDATE EXPIRATION

TA312113 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 2055 GMT 31 Jul 82

[Text] Tiberias, 31 Jul (ITIM) -- The UNIFIL spokesman in southern Lebanon said tonight that UNIFIL will continue to carry out all its assigned functions throughout southern Lebanon at least until 19 August, 1982, and apparently afterwards as well.

The spokesman was reacting to reports that UNIFIL would cease to function on 18 August 1982, at the end of its mandate.

The spokesman said that since Operation Peace for Galilee, the IDF has decreased its intervention in many villages near its area because of a manpower problem. The United Nations is therefore filling the gap and is helping the villages with the matters in which they were assisted by the IDF in the past.

The spokesman added that he was glad that recently incidents between UNIFIL troops and Haddad's men and IDF soldiers -- such as had occurred at the beginning of the operation -- had stopped.

At the same time, the spokesman said the United Nations has not ended its role in the area and that many and various tasks have been readied for it.

U.S. ORGANIZATION ALLOWED TO TRANSFER FOOD

TA301218 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1200 GMT 30 Jul 82

[Text] The IDF has allowed the transfer of a shipment of mattresses and food sent by a U.S. charity organization to Lebanon in five fully loaded trucks. Our correspondent Arye Gus reports that the transfer of food supplies, except for supplies to the Lebanese Army, had not been permitted to date.

BEGIN'S VISIT TO ZAIRE OFFICIALLY POSTPONED

TA301108 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1049 GMT 30 Jul 82

[Text] The report on the postponement of the prime minister's visit to Zaire was officially confirmed by the prime minister's office a few minutes ago. This is how the official announcement reads: Mr Ngimbi, the director general of the Zairian president's office, arrived in Israel last night on a special mission on behalf of his president. He was given an audience with Prime Minister Menahem Begin this morning. Mr Ngimbi, Mobutu's envoy, submitted a message from his president to the prime minister which included a request to postpone for 3 days the official visit which had been scheduled to begin next Sunday because of the Zairian president's vital need to remain out of his country for a few more days. The prime minister fully understood the message and announced that he would prefer to hold the visit on 16-24 August. The exact date of the visit will be set by the ambassadors of both countries.

ZAIRIAN ENVOY ON RELATIONS, UPCOMING BEGIN VISIT

TA291216 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 29 Jul 82 p 2

[Report by Yosef Waxman]

[Excerpt] The resumption of diplomatic relations between additional African countries and Israel depends on the success of the resumed relations between Zaire and Israel. This was said by Zairian Ambassador to Israel Mbuze Nsomi Lebwanabi, who presented his credentials to President Yitzhaq Navon yesterday.

The ambassador said this in an interview with MA'ARIV at the King David Hotel before the reception the ambassador held for Foreign Ministry officials. Mr Lebwanabi is Zaire's first ambassador to Israel since relations were severed in 1973.

The Zairian ambassador said he views the resumption of relations with Israel as the continuation of the friendship that existed between the two peoples in the past, with the purpose of working for peace in the region, and so that Zaire may enjoy Israel's rich technological know how and make social progress as well.

The ambassador said his country expects aid from Israel in three major areas:

A. Agricultural development, which has great potential in Zaire and an area in which Israel possesses almost unprecedented knowledge,

B. Military advice and guidance for the strengthening of the Zairian Army,

C. Capital investments.

"In these three areas we will rely on aid from Israel," he said.

According to the ambassador, the details of the aid will be worked out in the state visit Prime Minister Begin will pay to Zaire next week. "Mr Begin should expect a visit to a friendly country, and we hope that in the talks the concrete subjects of bilateral cooperation will be discussed. It is clear that President Mobuto will want to hear Begin's remarks on the situation in Lebanon, too. Zaire's policy is that everyone has the right to exist and to enjoy safe and recognized borders as a sovereign state," the Zairian ambassador said.

NAZARETH MAYOR ADDRESSES MEMORIAL ASSEMBLY

TA300752 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 30 Jul 82 p 3

[Report by THE JERUSALEM POST correspondent]

[Text] At-Tira -- Nazareth Mayor Tawfiq Zayyad yesterday called on the PLO leadership in Beirut to leave only if they can go to "a Palestinian state that will arise alongside Israel."

Zayyad, also a Democratic Front for Peace and Equality Knesset member, was speaking at a memorial assembly for (Nazia Matar), a PLO official slain in Rome last month and buried in this village near Kar Sava. He said that the Palestinians have proved their will to fight and they must be willing to make sacrifices in order to achieve independence.

Several thousand residents from the area attended the assembly. (Matar)'s Italian-born wife, Clara, came from Rome for the occasion with her seven-year-old daughter.

TULKARM MAYOR NOT TO COOPERATE WITH ADMINISTRATION

TA301210 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 30 Jul 82 p 5

[Report by Tzvi Bar'el]

[Text] Tulkarm Mayor Hilmi Hanun said he will not cooperate with the civilian administration, and if he is summoned to a meeting with Professor Milson he will not go.

These remarks were made by Hanun in reaction to a report that the Tulkarm municipality is going to return to normal work, after its work has halted more than 2 months ago. The mayor called on the other municipalities to adopt his stand and thus express their opposition to the policy of the government and the civilian administration, which is intended to "destroy the elected Palestinian leadership in the West Bank and Gaza Strip."

It should be noted that out of the 24 municipalities elected in the West Bank in 1976, 8 were dismissed by the civilian administration since March for not providing municipal services.

Acting Hebron Mayor Mustafa 'Abd an-Nabi an-Natshah said the civilian administration prevented the municipal workers from paving a road which was planned and is financed by the municipality.

CHARGE GOES OFF IN JERUSALEM; NO CASUALTIES

TA301016 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1000 GMT 30 Jul 82

[Text] A small explosive charge went off a short time ago near the Moghrabi Gate, at the entrance to Temple Mount. No damage of casualties have been reported. A soldier identified the object, which was the size of a matchbox. He knelt to examine the object after it went off. Police arrived on the scene but further searches did not produce any additional findings.

ABANDONED AMMUNITION CACHE DISCOVERED

TA312032 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 2000 GMT 31 Jul 82

[Text] An abandoned ammunition cache was discovered beneath a small bridge on the Qiryat Atta-Kefar Hasidim road. A passerby found the cache, which contained mortar shells, fragmentation grenades and smokebombs. A police sapper was summoned to collect the ammunition.

BRIEFS

IDF MANPOWER BRANCH APPOINTMENT -- Brigadier Gen Hanokh Milo was appointed deputy chief of the IDF Manpower Branch on Friday, the army spokesman announced. He succeeds Brig Gen Yehuda Halevi, who is to be assigned to an Israeli mission in the United States. [Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 1 Aug 82 p 2 TA]

'HEADS OF DELEGATIONS PRESENT' MEET IN TRIPOLI

LD301830 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1725 GMT 30 Jul 82

[Text] Tripoli, 30 Jul (JANA) -- Proceedings of the 39th session of OAU foreign ministers conference unofficially began this evening at the People's Hall in Tripoli at the level of heads of delegations present. The Saharan delegation attended. JANA has learned that the Nigerian foreign minister is currently making intensive efforts in some African countries in an attempt to make it possible to get the quorum necessary to open the conference officially.

It is worth noting that the SDAR accepted a compromise solution in accordance with which it agreed to take part in the ministerial conference meetings and temporarily withdraw from the 19th African summit conference.

Despite the compromise solution accepted by the SDAR, some African states are still openly maneuvering. Some of them have been saying they will leave the Jamahiriyah and some have refrained from coming in an effort to prevent the African summit conference from being held. The Jamahiriyah has made intensive efforts, regarding organization and administration, to provide all that is needed for this great African meeting to succeed.

ANC, SWAPO Addresses

LD302322 Tripoli Voice of Arab Homeland in Arabic 2200 GMT 30 Jul 82

[Text] African foreign ministers last night held a meeting at the People's Hall in Tripoli. They listened to speeches by a number of delegations of African liberation movements.

At the beginning of the meeting, the delegate of the African National Congress spoke. He lauded the support and backing of the Jamahiriyah for African liberation movements and its keen desire to ensure the freedom of the African man. He stressed that the African fighters will continue the struggle against racist regimes, against colonialism and internationalism imperialism, and that there is no alternative to carrying arms (?to achieve this).

The SWAPO delegates addressed the African foreign ministers and praised the efforts of the Jamahiriyah in championing and [word indistinct] African struggle. He said the support and backing of the Jamahiriyah for the SWAPO movement has an important and effective role in the liberation struggle being waged by the people of Namibia. He stressed that U.S. imperialism plays a great role in supporting colonialist policy and its activities in Lebanon, in the way of support for the Zionist enemy, are the best evidence of this. The SWAPO delegate said the people of South-West Africa will continue the struggle until victory over racist colonialism is achieved.

At the end of the session, the representative of the [word indistinct] movement in South Africa spoke, stressing the continuation of the liberational struggle.

The foreign ministers will hold a meeting at 1000 tomorrow at the People's Hall in Tripoli.

PLO Envoy's Speech

LD311424 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 31 Jul 82

[Text] The African foreign ministers continued their meetings at the People's Hall in Tripoli this morning, where they resumed listening to speeches by the delegations of the African liberation movements and that of the PLO in Tripoli.

The PLO representative in the Jamahiriyah, Abu Tariq, spoke at the morning session. He discussed the situation in which the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples find themselves as a result of the barbaric Zionist invasion supported by the United States and the reactionary regime in the area.

In his speech, Abu Tariq reaffirmed that the Palestinian people [words indistinct] of the PLO are being subjected to [word indistinct] killing and [word indistinct] destruction at the hands of the barbaric racist Zionist forces which have invaded Lebanon and are now besieging Beirut. Abu Tariq condemned the Arab regimes that have conspired with the Zionist enemy in striking at the Palestinian Resistance, saying: For the first time in history, a head of state has invited foreign forces to destroy his country and kill his people and make them homeless. Abu Tariq strongly attacked U.S. envoy Philip Habib for his dirty role in supporting the Zionist aggression and liquidating the Palestinian people, for threatening and trying to intimidate the PLO and for his total bias toward the Zionist enemy.

The PLO representative expressed his profound regret over the shabby official Arab stand which gave the Zionist enemy a pretext for escalating his aggression against the Palestinian people [words indistinct]. He said: We feel regret and sorrow for this shameful Arab stand vis-a-vis the Zionist invasion of Lebanon. We believe thousands of members of the armed forces of the Arab regimes and thousands of aircraft and tanks will come to our aid and avenge Arab honor.

He added that the Arab regimes have abandoned the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples to face their tragedies without even lifting a finger at various political and economic levels. Zionist aircraft and tanks, powered by Arab oil, continue to shed Palestinian and Lebanese blood. He said the Palestinian people will avenge themselves on those who are killing them and making them homeless, no matter how long it takes.

The PLO representative appealed to the Arab people from the ocean to the Gulf to pass their historic verdict on their defeatist regimes.

The PLO representative condemned anew before the African foreign ministers the Camp David agreements and said they are a great setback in the joint Arab struggle against the Zionist arrogance. We reaffirm that these agreements are the single biggest betrayal of Africa and the Arab nation, and the principles of nonalignment. The PLO representative appealed to the foreign ministers of Africa to condemn the U.S. attitude which supports the racist Zionist aggression and to issue a resolution calling on the Zionist enemy to immediately withdraw from Lebanon.

In conclusion, Abu Tariq said the Palestinian Revolution will not make peace with, negotiate with or recognize the Zionist enemy or abandon the gun.

OAU SUMMIT TO BE HELD IN TRIPOLI AS SCHEDULED

Mogwe Announcement

LD310040 Tripoli Voice of Arab Homeland in Arabic 2315 GMT 30 Jul 82

[Text] Archibald Mogwe, chairman of the OAU ministerial council and Botswana external affairs minister, said the OAU summit will be held in Tripoli at the fixed time.

At a press conference held last night at the Information Bureau in Tripoli, he said consultations between OAU members (?continue to surmount all difficulties).

He expressed the firm belief that African leaders will attend the Tripoli African summit out of the desire to safeguard the unity of the African Continent and the interests of the African peoples.

The Botswana external affairs minister said the host country's preparations for holding the African summit are continuing normally and well. He added that the conference will hold a meeting tomorrow morning to listen to the PLO and a number of African liberation movements.

At-Turayki Comments

LD310900 Tripoli JANA in English 0810 GMT 31 Jul 82

[Text] Tripoli, Shawal 11, July 31, Jamahiriyah News Agency -- Dr 'Ali 'Abd as-Salam at-Turayki announced that the preparations to hold the 19th session of the OAU summit in Tripoli are underway and going normally according to what has been agreed on. In a press conference held yesterday at the Information Centre following the meeting of the African foreign ministers, he said that the current OAU chairman, President Daniel arap Moi of Kenya, and the other African presidents were notified of the compromise reached by the head of the conference and by the OAU secretary general.

Dr At-Turayki added that the 19th OAU summit will be held in Tripoli according to schedule and on time.

The African heads of states, he added, are determined to maintain the unity of the African continent and overcome everything that might weaken the OAU and prevent from carrying out its duties in defence of the African national.

Dr at-Turayki went on that consultations are continuing among the African countries to achieve those objectives, and that there is still plenty of time for more consultations.

Answering questions put by journalists, he said that the OAU summit has a special agenda prepared by the OAU Secretariat.

General Secretariat Statement

LD020828 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 0800 GMT 2 Aug 82

[Text] Tripoli, 2 Aug (JANA) -- The OAU Press and Information Office has issued the following press statement:

The General Secretariat of the OAU has made all preparations for the convening of the African summit conference in light of the material and human capabilities provided by the host country. Following the answers and positive responses it has received so far from member countries through the host country and the General Secretariat, African heads of states began arriving in the Jamahiriyah today, Monday, 2 August 1982. Thus, the summit conference will be convened at its scheduled date and at the place decided previously for it.

LIBYAN SECRETARY BLAMES U.S. FOR OAU DEADLOCK

AB011102 Paris AFP in French 0845 GMT 1 Aug 82

[Text] Tripoli, 1 Aug (AFP) -- Libya feels the United States is largely responsible for the deadlock in which the OAU presently finds itself and for the eventual failure of the Tripoli summit.

Abd al-'Ati al-'Ubaydi, Libyan secretary for foreign affairs, said external pressure on Africa began with the Nairobi summit (1981) when Tripoli proposed to host the next African summit.

"We think," he told AFP, "that some countries which withdrew from the deliberations of the OAU with the admission of the SDAR at the ministerial council meeting in Addis Ababa in February used this problem as an excuse. The Americans are concerned about Libya's election to the OAU chairmanship."

Al-'Ubaydi said he feels that certain countries that refused to come to Tripoli, therefore preventing for the time being the summit preparatory ministerial conference, were motivated by the presence of the SDAR and others, by the choice of Tripoli as a venue for the summit.

To the Libyan minister, every hope concerning [words indistinct] "African unity is the major concern of those who are here," he stressed, refusing to comment on the future of events in case of failure. "Nothing can be done (?to dissipate the misunderstanding and fear of some) unless the heads of state meet," he said.

Al-'Ubaydi particularly mentioned Uganda, a "progressive country" to which Libya had sent an invitation just before the date scheduled for the ministerial conference, that is, 26 July. Kampala authorities accuse Tripoli of helping armed opponents, which the Libyans deny.

The Libyan minister, who is increasing consultations with African colleagues, when asked about the possibility of holding a summit without it being preceded by a ministerial conference, simply replied that on principle, this has never happened before. The spokesman of the Libyan delegation, At-Turayki, had acknowledged that such a possibility existed.

Concerning a summit of "the progressives" or a minisummit if a quorum is not attained, Al-'Ubaydi stressed that "whatever the problems in Africa, African leaders [words indistinct].

NIGER, CHAD, TOGO, UPPER VOLTA DELEGATES LEAVE

AB020736 Paris AFP in French 1307 GMT 1 Aug 82

[Excerpt] Lome, 1 Aug (AFP) -- The ministerial delegations of Niger, Chad, Togo and Upper Volta, who were participating in the preparatory meetings of the OAU summit, left Tripoli in the same plane on Friday night to return to their respective countries, it was learned from reliable sources in Lome on Sunday.

'GROUP OF 26' WORKS ON DRAFT DECLARATION

LD011134 Algiers APS in English 1013 GMT 1 Aug 82

[Text] Tripoli, 1/8/82 (APS) -- The meeting of countries called the Group of "26", countries having recognized SDAR, was suspended yesterday in Tripoli.

It will resume today. The drafting committee resulting from this group and notably including Aleria, is to resume the drafting of the project of declaration of the "26" taking into account proposals of amendment expressed during yesterday's meeting. This project of declaration is focused on the OAU present situation due to attempts of division initiated by certain pressure of [word indistinct] number of problems of the African Continent.

Waiting for answers of African countries missing in Tripoli and after the compromise achieved on SDAR participation to the Council of Ministers and not to the summit, voluntarily and temporarily, African delegations held a series of informal meetings to release the situation and to take the opportunity of their presence in Tripoli to discuss about a certain number of questions relating to the continent. [sentence as received]

Yesterday, 30 delegations attended an informal meeting during which intervened representatives of liberation movement, PLO, frontlines countries Mozambique, Angola and Lesotho. [sentence as received]

POLITICAL BUREAU ISSUES STATEMENT ON LEBANON

LD012220 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 1 Aug 82

[Text] The FLN Central Committee of the Political Bureau met this morning at the presidential headquarters under the chairmanship of President Chadli Bendjedid. The agenda included the following points:

1. A review of the Iranian prime minister's official visit to Algeria.

2. A review of the current preparations for the OAU conference to be held in Tripoli.

3. Developments following the Israeli invasion of Lebanon.

The Political Bureau reviewed practical measures taken by Algeria in the political and economic areas, to buttress steadfastness and resist aggression. The following statement was issued after the meeting:

The FLN Central Committee of the Political Bureau draws attention to the steadfast attitude of the Algerian revolution toward the Palestinian Revolution, and reaffirms that the essence of the problem is to meet the legitimate aspirations of the Palestinian people for their homeland on their own soil. The Palestinian problem cannot be resolved by transporting the Palestinians from one place to another outside Palestinian national territory; that is one of the basic aims of the Israeli invasion of Lebanon.

Algeria, which does not wait for any conference, on any level, will fulfill its obligations in the struggle for the Palestinian cause both politically and economically. It confirms its faith that no effort and no sacrifice of life will be in vain. Those who are dying today are defending the honor of the people and upholding the people's pride and dignity, they are proving by their historic steadfastness that a people's long-term war is the exemplary way to achieve the legitimate aspirations of the Palestinians under the leadership of the PLO.

The Political Bureau refers to its statement issued on 28 June, 1982 and to the clauses contained in the Algerian working paper presented to the ministerial conference of the Arab League held in Tunis in June; the working paper was not adopted, although it represented the minimum acceptable common denominator for Arab consensus concerning the grave circumstances of the Arab people; the Political Bureau once again calls upon all brothers to adopt a unified, clear stand and to take decisive practical measures to condemn those who support the Israeli enemy in the war of extermination being waged against the Palestinians on Lebanese soil. The Political Bureau appeals to all brothers to review all economic, political and diplomatic relations with countries who are content, despite their international obligations, to remain as onlookers of the massacre; indeed they encourage the Zionist presence and provide it with unlimited military and political support; the United States, of course, is at the forefront of these.

The Political Bureau, on behalf of the Algerian people and leadership, bows down in respect before the spirit of the victims of neoracism and neonazism. It salutes with pride and esteem the men of the Palestinian Resistance and their steadfast brothers fighting at their side in Lebanon. It reaffirms once more its deep faith that Arab land must always be the point of departure for the Palestine Revolution and the strategic base which defends its struggle according to the requirements of national liberation.

The Political Bureau once again reaffirms that revolutionary Algeria will always be in its rightful place until justice is restored and until there is a just peace which meets the legitimate aspirations of the Palestinians in their homeland and which guarantees for Lebanon its unity, Arabism and sovereignty.

Algeria will pursue its efforts be cooperating with all brothers who believe in a common destiny and who realize that the basic target of aggression is the entire Arab nation, its existence, its civilization and its future.

FOREIGN MINISTER IBRAHIMI RETURNS FROM TRIPOLI

LD011116 Algiers APS in Arabic 0800 GMT 1 Aug 82

[Excerpt] Algiers, 1 Aug (APS) -- Dr Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi, Political Bureau member and foreign minister, returned to Algiers last night from Tripoli to attend an important meeting of Algerian ambassadors accredited to Arab capitals.

LIBYA

AL-QADHDHAFI RECEIVES MESSAGE FROM HAWATIMAH

LD011302 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 1 Aug 82

[Text] The brother leader has received the following cable from Nayif Hawatimah, general secretary of the Democratic Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine [DPFLP]. Here is text of the cable:

The invaders are trying to occupy the axes of southern Beirut in preparation for a wider assualt. The defense front has been inflamed in the face of the invaders since dawn today and has destroyed the vanguards of their tanks. The enemy is continuing his aggression in order to turn patriotic Beirut into hell. The city is burning and thousands of people are standing fast. We appeal for support for the fighting front, which is defending the Arab nation's honor and ask you to take an initiative to convene an Arab summit to adopt practical measures against the invaders and their protectors. Glory for the resistance. Defeat for the invaders.

[Signed] Nayif Hawatimah

AL-QADHDHAFI GIVES 'URGENT' MESSAGE TO USSR ENVOY

LD011256 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 1 Aug 82

[Text] The brother leader of the revolution received the Soviet ambassador to the Jamahiriyah today and gave him an urgent message for the Soviet leaders connected with the current grave international situation.

BRIEFS

POPULAR CONGRESSES POSTPONED -- The General Secretariat of the General People's Congress has reported that the previously fixed dates for convening the basic popular congresses have been postponed until after 10 August. [Text] [Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 1 Aug 82 LD]

KENYA

PURPOSE OF '1 AUGUST REVOLUTION' EXPLAINED

EA021008 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 0350 GMT 1 Aug 82

[Statement by unidentified announcer -- intercepted in progress]

[Text] The eonomy of this country is in shambles due to corruption and mismanagement. The cost of living in Kenya today is among the highest in the world. Wananchi can no longer afford to eat [words indistinct] due to exhorbitant prices of the basic necessities such as food, housing, rent, transport. Above that, Kenyans are among the highest taxed people in the world today.

Wananchi, armed with these circumstances, our armed forces have headed the people's call to liberate our country once again from the forces of oppression and exploitation in order to restore liberty, dignity and social justice to the people. In view of this, we have proved to the rest of the world that no individual or group of people can permanently subjugate or take away the freedom which our fathers and grandfathers so gallantly fought to bring to this country. Like the British imperialists, the same fate will befall whoever attempts to tamper with our freedom.

Countrymen, it is not the intention of the military to stay in power indefinitely. As soon as the situation allows, elections will be held and wananchi will be given an opportunity to choose their leaders. Our immaculate task is to stamp out corruption and set out a concise program of development for Kenya. We will continue with the original policies which this country set at independence and which have been eroded over the years, thus giving rise to the current state of affairs.

A number of administrative measures will be announced in due course. This revolution is entirely an internal affair and our friends have nothing to fear. We will strengthen relations with our neighboring countries and we will continue to champion the policy of nonalignment and noninterference in the internal affairs of other countries. As from now, the Constitution has been suspended and a National Liberation Council has been set up to preside over the affairs of the government and state. All the detainees and political prisoners are to be released forthwith, with immediate effect. Long live the People's Redemption Council. Thank you very much.

Students Voice Support

EA021100 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 0447 GMT 1 Aug 82

[Text] Here is a special announcement:

This is a statement on behalf of all the students of Kenya: On behalf of all the students of and the people of Kenya, we the University of Nairobi students register our wholehearted and unconditional support for the 1 August revolution, organized by the Kenya People's Redemption Council. We humbly request our new popular government to accord us the freedom we have always cried for. Thank you.

GOVERNMENT REGAINS CONTROL, OVERCOMES REBELLION

AB011000 Paris AFP in English 0958 GMT 1 Aug 82

[Text] Nairobi, 1 Aug (AFP) -- The government headed by President Daniel arap Moi has won back control of the situation and has overcome the rebellion, official Kenyan radio reported today in English and Swahili.

Moi Addresses Nation

LD011758 Kuwait KUNA in English 1715 GMT 1 Aug 82

[Text] Dar es Salaam, Aug 1 (KUNA) -- President Daniel arap Moi, who is commander-in-chief of the Kenya Armed Forces, has imposed a night curfew in Nairobi and Nanyuki from 1800 hours East African time today to 0700 hours Monday morning. "The curfew will continue until the government lifts it" he said.

In a nationwide broadcast over the Voice of Kenya, Swahili service, monitored in Dar es Sallam, President Moi took the opportunity to thank leaders and the army for "their total loyalty to me and to the government and the people of Kenya" for defending the lives of the people.

"They have fulfilled their job and I pray that God bless them and they will continue to defend the lives of the people," he said.

President Moi warned that "anyone who will attempt to break into peoples' homes or loot personal property will be severly punished." President Moi concluded that "other matters will follow later."

The broadcast was made this afternoon by President Moi from the State House, Nairobi. Those present included minister of state in the president's office, Ole Olitipitip; Permanent Secretary Kiereini; Army Commander General Mulinge, Defence Permanent Secretary Githingi; Police Commander Ben Gethi and Director of CID Kanyuki.

RADIO ANNOUNCEMENTS BROADCAST 1 AUGUST

Airports Closed; Curfew Declared

EA020842 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 0420 GMT 1 Aug 82

[Text] Here is a special announcement. No aircraft are allowed to take off or land in all airports. The airports are heavily guarded and anyone defying this order does so at his own risk. A curfew has been declared and people are advised to stay indoors. All the borders with our neighboring countries are closed until further notice. Thank you.

Everything Under Control

EA021022 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 0805 GMT 1 Aug 82

[Unscheduled announcement by Major General Mulinge, Chief of Staff, first in Swahili and repeated in English]

[Text] My dear wanachi, wherever you are. This is to confirm that Major General Mohamed is with me in the studio here, Broadcasting House (?VOK), Nairobi. Please do not panic, wherever you are. Everything is under control and everything is back to normal. You are all asked to please remain calm and don't panic. (?Nyayo yu.)

'All Behind Moi'

EA020942 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 0837 GMT 1 Aug 82

[Text] We would like to inform you, wanachi, that you should discard the early morning announcements purporting that our armed forces have taken over the Kenya Government. We would still like to assure all wanachi that the Kenya Government is still the government or Nyayo and wherever you are, you are expected to live quietly and be peaceful knowing that our armed forces from Kahawa, from Langata [barracks east and west of Nairobi center, respectively] and everywhere are all behind his excellency the president of the Republic of Kenya, the honorable Daniel Teroitich arap Moi.

Air Force 'Rebels' Blamed

EA020932 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 0915 GMT 1 Aug 82

[Excerpt] And now a message from the chief secretary:

Early this morning, shooting broke out in Nairobi and it was soon discovered that it originated from a small group of rebels from elements of Kenya Air Force, Embakasi. Quick action by the army and the police put the rebellion down and the situation is now back to normal.

The government would like to assure the general public that law and order have been restored and they may go about their business normally.

The culprits will be dealt with severely and in accordance with the law. A further statement will be issued later. Anyone who takes part in looting the shops will be severely punished.

And just to remind you once again, everything is back to normal with the rebel forces suppressed by armed forces led by General Mulinge and commanded by Maj Gen M. Mohamed; deputy army commander, Maj H.K. Njoro of army headquarters.

Dissidents Ordered to Surrender

EA020930 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 1628 GMT 1 Aug 82

[Text] You are listening to the Voice of Kenya from Nairobi. We have a special announcement from Major General Mohamed, the deputy army commander, who was also in charge of the operations this morning.

All those dissidents who are involved in this morning's disturbances and have not yet been captured are ordered to surrender to the authorities at Langata army barracks or to the nearest police station, together with their weapons and arms, between now and tomorrow 12 hours [as heard].

All those who will surrender are assured of maximum cooperations. Any person who defies this order will be dealt with ruthlessly after the deadline time is set, that is, 12 hours.

Arms Surrender Advised

EA020938 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 1740 GMT 1 Aug 82

[Excerpts] Wananchi who might have abandoned their vehicles during the disturbances are reminded that they should remove these vehicles soon after curfew tomorrow morning in order to minimize the possibility of causing traffic jams. Anyone who may have come across arms and ammunition is advised to surrender such arms or ammunition to the nearest police station.

Broadcasters to Report

EA020936 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 1900 GMT 1 Aug 82

[Text] All is back to normal in Nairobi and, as his excellency the president said, everyone is expected to go to their place of work as usual tomorrow morning, and this includes services such as buses, railways and so on.

All VOK [Voice of Kenya] -- staff based in Nairobi, both radio and television, should report to Broadcasting House at 8:15 am as usual.

This, for technical staff, is irrespective of whether they are off duty or not. Do not forget your identity and staff cards.

'All Back to Normal'

EA020936 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 2100 GMT 1 Aug 82

[Text] As had been announced earlier, all is back to normal in Nairobi. The government would like to thank all wananchi throughout the republic for remaining calm and peaceful. As we come to the end of today's transmission, we wish you a peaceful and restful night.

Just to remind you again, the government has announced a curfew in Nairobi and Nanyuki between 1800-0700. Everyone is expected to observe it strictly.

RADIO ANNOUNCEMENTS BROADCAST 2 AUGUST

Urgent Need for Blood

EA020930 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 0622 GMT 2 Aug 82

[Text] There is an urgent need for blood to save life. To assist in this call, you are requested to go to the blood donors center situated near Haile Selassie Road and Uhuru Highway roundabout, next to County Hall, Nairobi. Your help is urgently needed now. Give blood and save life.

Order to Air Force Personnel

EA020928 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 0753 GMT 2 Aug 82

[Text] A special announcement from the Ministry of Defense: All Kenya Air Force officers and servicemen who are either on leave or attending courses locally are required to report back to their respective bases immediately.

Nairobi Mayor's Comment

EA021102 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 1008 GMT 2 Aug 82

[Excerpts] Following the suspension of yesterday's disturbances life is back to normal throughout the country and wananchi have been going about their business as usual.

Public transport and matatu services were operating as usual but a few vehicles were seen abandoned in the streets. Owners of such vehicles have been called upon to remove them in order to minimize traffic jams.

The mayor of Nairobi has called upon Nairobi City Council workers to report to duty, particularly the essential service workers and fire brigade. They and the rest of wananchi in Nairobi have been assured that all is calm and that they should go about their business as usual.

Moi at Cabinet Meeting

FA021102 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 1008 GMT 2 Aug 82

[Text] The Kenya Cabinet met at State House this morning under the chairmanship of His Excellency President Daniel arap Moi, who is also commander in chief of the armed forces, and reviewed the situation in the country. The Cabinet was satisfied with the action taken by the armed forces to contain the rebellion. The Cabinet also endorsed the imposition of curfew in Nairobi and Nanyuki from 6:00 pm to 7:00 am until further notice.

The ministers pledged their loyalty to the president and the government.

AFP REPORTS 'UNEASINESS' IN NAIROBI 2 AUGUST

AB021038 Paris AFP in French 0954 GMT 2 Aug 82

[Text] Nairobi, 2 Aug (AFP) -- In spite of the reassuring radio communiques carried by "Voice of Kenya," uneasiness prevails in Nairobi where isolated shooting could still be heard on Monday morning and where the situation is far from becoming normal a day after the coup attempt staged by a section of the air force.

In spite of the appeal made since morning by the radio for people to go to work, many police, army and GSU (paramilitary organization) groups late this morning patrolled the town, telling people to go home before noon local time (0900 GMT).

Newspapers were not issued today and the Kenyan News Agency is not operating; neither is television nor the radio which carries only [words indistinct] communique, (?asking) members of the air force on leave to return urgently to their units.

Even embassies did not open today and many diplomats are returning home before noon. Few people came to the city, fearing no transportation. The streets are almost deserted and there are very few vehicles.

One has been watching the strange spectacle of people walking about with their hands in the air and holding their identity cards even when the police and the GSU are not in sight. Any "jeep" passing and full of armed soldiers transforms people into statues of salt with their hands in the air.

It is impossible to ascertain the number of victims; the mortuary has refused to give figures. According to diplomatic sources, the dead include two Germans, one Japanese and the wife of an official of the UN environment program. It was learned from the same sources that a Canadian was wounded while an American was raped at the Hilton Hotel.

The driver of a diplomat saw a minibus with six corpses inside while the lady resident of a hotel near the radio station which was captured by the "rebels" on Sunday morning affirmed that she saw three dump trucks full of corpses. The fight to recover the radio station was "very tough," she said.

The hospitals are looking for blood donors. According to the inhabitants of the northeastern quarters near the air force base, rebels are still hiding in this sector, which is near two primary schools, and shots were exchanged there in the morning.

Nairobi International Airport remains closed and at least 300 passengers are stranded there under difficult conditions. Flights are still being diverted to Mobasa.

SOMALIA

ETHIOPIANS LAUNCH UNSUCCESSFUL ATTACK 30 JULY

EA311354 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 1115 GMT 31 Jul 82

[Text] The Abyssinian militia launched a provocative attack yesterday afternoon at El Dol village between Balumbale and (Gobweine) in the (Abud waq) district. According to a dispatch from Ghel Gudut region, the brave armed forces of the Somali Democratic Republic again crushed the Abyssinian invaders and pushed them back.

The report added that the Abyssinians sustained heavy casualties with many soldiers killed and wounded. The report said that the rest of the Abyssinian invaders fled across the so-called border, leaving behind a large quantity of burned-out military hardware.

The brazen Abyssinian aggression caused casualties among the civilian population of the village.

UGANDA

OBOTE 'IN TOUCH' WITH KENYAN PRESIDENT

EA021104 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1000 GMT 2 Aug 82

[Excerpt] The Uganda News Agency, says President Milton Obote has been in touch with President Moi following the (?quelling) of a mutiny in the Kenyan capital.

The agency says President Moi assured Dr Obote that he is in full charge of the situation in Kenya.

Yesterday evening, the Government of Uganda made a strong protest to the British High Commission in Kampala in regard to a [word indistinct] malicious and unfounded allegation made by the BBC East African correspondent, who is currently in Libya. The correspondent alleged that the people involved in the attempted coup had been trained in Uganda.

GHANA

JERRY RAWLINGS ADDRESS TO NATION 29 JULY

AB292235 Accra Domestic Service in English 2015 GMT 29 Jul 82

[Provisional National Defense Council Chairman Jerry Rawlings address to nation -- live]

[Text] Fellow countrymen, good evening. Not long ago I was in the studio to talk to you about an incident which aroused not only my personal horror and indignation, but also that of all right-thinking and honest men and women in this country. It was an incident which was not only inconsistent with the traditions and culture of decency in this country, but also revolting for its brutality and callousness. I am, of course, referring to the abduction and murder of the high court judges and a retired army officer. I have come here today to talk to you about something different, but of no less importance in our national life.

As you all know, about 6 months ago we were compelled to stop the continued plundering of our national treasury and the ruining of the entire country by men of inordinate selfishness and utter disregard for any sense of national purpose. We promised you that we were going to restore to this country a true sense of national purpose and pride in which men and women would find some meaning in their lives.

Since then, a lot of things have happened, some of which we can be properly proud of; others, not. I would like to use this occasion to reflect a bit on the past. I would like all of us to cast our minds back and review incidents of the past to know what we have achieved, what have been our weaknesses and limitations, what have been the obstacles for further progress and how we can chart out a new sense of direction. Let me stress at the outset that this is not intended to be a comprehensive review of our records in government. It is only meant to provide us with the background against which we can discuss with frankness certain problems of this country. Six months is far too short a time in the life of a nation's history to be able to assess what has been achieved in the form of a fundamental change. We have not advanced as much and as quickly as we would have liked to. But given the nature of the political and economic situation at the time we came, the resources at our disposal, the hostile international environment and the depth from which we started off, our record has not been too bad. This is something which even our opponents cannot deny.

When we handed over in September 1979, we did so on our own volition, without any pressure from any quarter whatsoever. We did so in the belief that the conditions which compelled us to intervene directly in the political process would be relieved by the incoming government and that the initiative which we had begun during our short stay under the Armed Forces Revolutionary Council [AFRC] would be continued. These were so that realistic steps would be taken to bring some measures of sanity into the economy: check inflation, balance our budget, reduce our public debt -- both domestic and foreign -- bring prices down to the level at which the masses of our people can afford, reduce our balance of payment deficits and end the rampant speculation and the general mishandling of government property and the political corruption among the people which prevailed in the country.

We had also hoped that the incoming administration would stick to the norms and practices of parliamentary democracy which, at that time, we did all in our power to install, nurture and protect. Instead, it continued the system which we wanted (?ceased) -- [words indistinct] and speculators and punished hard-working men and women. Not only that, it even tried to reverse the little gain which the (?people) had made during the June 4th period. In an act of inexplicable insensitivity and arrogance toward the masses of the people of this country, they tried to institutionalize corruption and decadence. I can go on and on about the failure of the Limann government, a government in which we put so much hope.

But [words indistinct] by saying that it was the most abysmal failure of any government we have ever had in our history. It was in such circumstances that we were forced to intervene again in the political process.

As I have said before, no one was more disappointed than I of our results. But such was the state of affairs that it would have been not only immoral but a failure on our part to look on helplessly while the destinies of so many (?fine) men and women were destroyed by callous politicians. Contrary to the opinions of our detractors that we would not even be able to form a government, we were able to put together a fairly good and reliable national team reflecting different social and political (?backgrounds). Within the limits of what was available, we have, as agreed, done reasonably well in responding to the day-to-day needs of our people. Let us not forget that we are presiding over a revolt. What we now need to do is to strengthen the team to enable it to meet the challenge which the goals to which we have set ourselves demand. The changes we announced yesterday should be seen as the beginning of strengthening the team.

As regards our external affairs, let me say that the tension which earlier on existed between us and some of our immediate neighbors in the West African subregion has subsided. Our present relations can only be described as friendly and cordial. As you very well know, Nigeria has resumed oil sales and the various economic, social and political links which bind our two countries continue uninterrupted.

We can say the same of our relations with the Ivory Coast, Togo, Upper Volta and Benin. We have received much needed assistance, both materially and morally, from Libya for which we are very grateful. We have concluded scientific, technical and agricultural agreements for the mutual development of our two countries. As a founding member of the OAU, our country has had a long tradition of active support and tireless efforts for the cause of African liberation and unity. We shall not depart from this path. We condemn the concerted efforts being made at certain quarters to wreck this year's heads of state meeting of the OAU in Tripoli and thus deny Libya the role of an active participant in the forefront of African freedom and unity. Let me remind you, countrymen, these activities are not only calculated to isolate Libya but to divide us and to make it easier for us to be dominated. We are not part of that cynical plot, and affirm our support for Libya and the Polisario and stand ready to participate not only in this year's heads of state meeting in Tripoli, but in all international gatherings for the furtherance of the aims and objectives of the OAU and of African liberation.

Our relations with the United States and West European countries are friendly and cordial, and we continue to cooperate in the economic, technical and cultural matters as we have always done in the past. Recently I had a meeting with the American ambassador and the British and Canadian high commissioners. These meetings were useful in the sense that they enabled us to review our present areas of cooperation and to explore further areas of future cooperation to our mutual benefit.

With regard to the socialist countries, we have recently entered into several economic and scientific agreements covering such areas as agriculture and food production, irrigation and water uses, mineral extraction, transportation, housing and prefabricated buildings, industrial raw materials and leather works. Countrymen, important as such kinds of assistance are, they can only be beneficial if we also show dedication and commitment in the solution of our own problems. No one can develop this country for us. Other countries can only help us to do what we ourselves have set a mind to do, and the extent of their help will depend on the commitment, dedication and will which we give to our work.

Fellow countrymen, to say that our economy was in a sorry state by the time we took over, in an understatement. In fact, we did not have what we will call a national economy. Perhaps a few brutal facts will make the situation clear: By December 31, 1981, our estimated disposable resources available for import stood at about $33 million. As regards debts, our outstanding short-term commitments alone stood at about $348 million. It is clear from this alone that we were facing bankruptcy. The estimated disposable resources were hardly sufficient for 2 week's imports. The domestic situation was no better. For instance, available maize held in stock by the Ghana National Procurement Agency and the Food Distribution Corporation covered only 10 days consumption, while rice held by the two organizations covered about 3 month's supply. The [word indistinct] and industrial raw material situation was even worse. Many of our industries were on the point of collapse for lack of raw materials and foreign exchange to replace obsolete parts. Those that were operating were doing so at no worse than 20 percent utilization of plant capacity. Most of these industries were simply unable to utilize the import licenses issued to them under the 1981-82 imports program of the previous government. By December 31, 1981, all our private lines with foreign commercial banks were blocked and there was hardly any commercial bank abroad which would confirm letters of credit for any of our local banks. In such circumstances, little could be done to raise the necessary resources to revive industrial production since it would require $500 million to raise production capacity without [word indistinct]. To make matters worse, our import bill for fuel has reached alarming proportion. In the last 6 months alone, we have had to spend more than $110 million to pay the past and current fuel import. This represents 75 percent of the value of all imports for the same period. These are just a few examples to give you a realistic picture of the situation. We have taken certain fiscal and monetary steps to arrest the situation. But it is quite clear that it will take some time before the results of these policies are reflected in the material conditions of our people.

The food problem, which for many years, has plagued this country is being brought under control. But still food prices are far too high for the mass of the people of this country. It is my earnest hope that with the coming of the harvest the situation will improve. In line with our determination to make agriculture the cornerstone of our policy, and to be self-sufficient in food and raw materials, we have decided that the main target of the process should be our peasant farmers who produce the bulk of our agricultural products. We expect that our banks and other financial institutions will rise to the occasion and devise ways of assisting our peasant farmers. We also hope that others who wish to go into farming, will take advantage of the reduction in the interest rate on agricultural loans.

Certain individuals and organizations have been trying to create panic and fear among our people, thereby hoping to isolate us from our support base. The latest weapon in the arsenal of these people is to try and cynically exploit for political purposes the recent death of three high court judges and a retired army officer. This is callous, inhuman and broadly insensitive to the bereaved families and I hope the families recognize this. It shows neither care, concern nor love and makes hollow the claims of these same persons to be concerned with human rights. I very much hope that we have not reached the point where human life counts for less than political advantage. Another practice of these people is to saturate the country with wild, baseless and irresponsible rumors. In fact, rumormongering has become a force to reckon with in this country. One such going around is that there is a list of academics and other professionals about to be liquidated. I am told that this has already led to the flight of four senior members from the University of Ghana, Legon. Another also is to make anonymous telephone calls telling innocent people that they are about to be arrested or that [words indistinct] were looking for them. Surely, those who propagated wild and vicious rumors cannot have the good of the country at heart. But what is disappointing to me personally, is that rational thinking men and women can be taken in by these rumors. Let me take this opportunity to assure all of you that there is not an iota of truth in these rumors and you will be helping a great deal to enhance the progress of this country if such rumors would be treated with the contempt they deserve.

For us on the other hand, to go on believing such vicious stories is nothing but a clear indication of the level of our ignorance. How abysmal is this?

I must admit that certain regrettable incidents involving members of the people's army and the public have occurred. There have been reported cases of harassment of innocent civilians (?by army personnel) who are expected to protect them. We have not condoned these activities. On the contrary, we have done our best to bring such incidents under control. Considering that in the past the army had been used politically to surpress the people, such unfortunate incidents cannot be entirely eliminated overnight. Let me start and examine what the role of the army, in fact, was: They were not created to bring about social and economic justice; they were created, in fact, to prevent the process of social and economic justice. Let us hope that those of us who are supposed to be aware of human weaknesses can sit down and examine the (?psychic -- the human psychic) -- the answer is right there.

For those of us who want to talk about this country having been independent for 25 years, even in relation to the 20th century technology, I would say that this country has only seen freedom for 9 months -- the 3 months during the AFRC period and the 6 months since 31 December. And there again, whatever we are experiencing, it should be seen as a reflection of that period. Freedom in the hands of the masses -- whether they use it responsible or otherwise -- it is a clear (?indication) of this. We should not have to be a psychologist or a psychiatrist to make such a deduction. It is (?valid).

It has to be remembered, fellow countrymen, that the incidents of the last 2 years have created a sense of acute bitterness and anger in the hearts of some of us soldiers, which sometimes are released on the wrong targets. Like I said, I am not an academic, but this I believe is what the psychologists call displaced aggression. We did not create the situation. It was deliberatedly fostered by years of suppression. June 4th was not an action; it was a reaction to a series of actions. To make matters worse, some of our civilians are using these misguided elements to settle their personal quarrels. This is where you and I can help by educating these men instead of making use of their weaknesses for personal advantage. We have (?several) cases coming to our notice. Furthermore, let us take note that freedom, as I said earlier on, [words indistinct] in the hands of the people themselves. Although it is no comfort, the records of former governments in this direction has been much worse. For those of you who have read [word indistinct], let me repeat this: You should be able to relate all that you have read to what we are currently going through. I would like to remind you that our administration has so far shown greater willingness and determination to punish our colleagues than any other regime. Let us look back at the AFRC. Under the AFRC, we imposed the severest penalty ever recorded in the history of this country on those of our colleagues whose behavior was said to have tarnished the image of the army and therefore the country as a whole. The very people who are today complaining of indiscipline and lack of law and order were the loudest in their opposition to our punishment. Let us not forget these things. Let me assure you that we have not relaxed our resolve to punish indiscipline and the firm resolve which guided us during the days of June 4th shall be brought to bear in our actions. The government has recently published a decree establishing military tribunals to try such cases as harassment from the people's police and armed forces and no guilty person will escape judgment. But as you all know, punishment is not enough; what is of equal importance is education and this where I would expect those of you who claim to have achieved distinction in life to stand up and contribute something to the progress of this country.

At the political level, we have, in a bold manner, discarded the empty shells of parliamentary democracy and pointed the way in which meaningful participatory democracy can be established -- democracy which allows the people to take their destiny in their own hands.

By the establishment of the people's defense committees [PDC's], the workers' defense committees [WDC's], and their coordinating bodies and the Interim National Coordinating Committee [INCC], we have been able to reverse the trend of apathy and cynicism and aroused popular energies in the direction of meaningful and fundamental change in the structure of this society. For the first time in the history of this country, the ordinary Ghanaian is beginning to feel a sense of worth, even though he is in so much poverty. And people are beginning to recognize the futility of doing wrong. We still need to concretize some of these initiatives; we still need to develop these political structures further. But at least in this direction we have made a decisive break with the past and we are beginning to lay the foundation for the future. This is not a mean achievement. Let us see June 4th and 31 December as initiation of a project, a struggle between the past and the future.

Social relations have led to economic exploitations: We would not be exaggerating if we said that since the installation of the PDC's and WDC's, notable contributions have been made to our national progress. In the first place, these institutions have provided for the first time a mechanism by which the man in the street can take a meaningful part in the political process. After all, this is what development and democracy imply -- a sense of political efficacy on the part of the ordinary Ghanaian. Now, the man in the street also feels he is somebody. The introduction of these institutions has arrested the cynical apathy which has plagued this nation. Our people are our biggest asset and organized power of the people is its best social talent and capital. We should not downplay this. The PDC's and WDC's have brought to light some of the most sordid cases of public corruption. They have brought to public attention the criminal wastage and destruction of public property which has been going on in our factories, industries and offices. They have highlighted the incredibly conspicuous absence of interest shown by certain members of management in the economic performance of units under their control. It is true that our industires are constrained by crippling shortages of spares and raw materials, but it is also true that in many cases managements have not shown much evidence of the application of creative imagination to make use of local raw materials [words indistinct].

PDC's in border areas, for instance, have done invaluable work in supplementing the activities of border guards in checking smuggling. With the continuous support from us and the active cooperation of the public, it will not be long before smuggling activities are completely eliminated for good. In the urban areas, the PDC's have done much in the area of refuse clearance. They have also done some useful though controversial work in the area of enforcing price control. In the regions, especially western and central, they have been producing quite a (?lot) by establishing community farms. But perhaps the most important area where they have had an impact which is less immediately noticeable is that of raising political consciousness and this is important for future mobilization of our people for production and self-defense. We shall not be sincere in talking about PDC's and WDC's without saying anything about their weaknesses and problems. In doing this, we are not standing aside to castigate them but we are doing it in a spirit of self criticism, which is one of the cardinal principles of people's democracy and popular power. In fact, these organizations, the PDC's and WDC's and INCC are parts of ourselves, reflections of our own performance. They reflect on our strength and our weakness. They are part of our great struggle and, in criticizing them, we are criticizing ourselves. This should be understood. As a matter of fact, the PDC's, WDC's and INCC have already highlighted some of these criticisms themselves. Having said this, let us have the courage to say that in certain cases these organizations have not always acted in ways which we can be proud of.

In certain areas, they have regrettably assumed police powers, made rash allegations against certain management personnel and have had troubles with local trade unions. Some have even been infiltrated by (?agents, provocateurs) and counterrevolutionaries and, in certain areas, they have constituted themselves as political witchhunting committees. It is important to purge these organizations of such elements and reverse such tendencies and deviations; we shall not tolerate them. To this end, the government has instituted a new machinery, the National Defense Committee, which will direct, supervise and coordinate all the activities of the PDC's and WDC's. This transitional body will not negate the inherent democratic efforts of PDC's and the WDC's.

Very soon, steps will be taken to organize coordinating committees at the local, district and regional levels. These bodies will elect the leadership of the PDC's and the WDC's. A national congress will be organized which will elect the National Defense Committee, which, in turn, will be answerable to the national congress. In this way, the democratic element which is central to the organization of the PDC's and WDC's will be ensured. There are also plans for the calling of a national conference which will establish a national front of all identifiable groups of patriotic and democratic-minded individuals and organizations in the country. This will constitute the main policy movement for this transitional period.

Certain persons and organizations are asking us to hand over power -- from what? I have so far, and from the nature of their demand, it would appear that what they really want us to do is to take power away from the people and hand it over to them.

These persons and organizations are not interested in participating in collective decisionmaking. What they want is to monopolize power and decisionmaking. If they are really interested in the democratic process and in the sovereignty of the people, I would advise them to join the people of this country and participate within the framework of structures we are creating to ensure democratic rule and sovereignty of the people.

The 31 December revolution has launched people's power in this country and the people are prepared to defend their power with their lives [words indistinct] we started and handed over in 1979, September, we learned our lesson. There is no compromise on this issue.

Of late, certain persons and organizations have been calling our attention to conflicts and tensions in our society as if it were a new discovery. It is not. Tension and conflicts we have and we shall continue to have them so long as those social conditions which give rise to them are still with us. To say that there are only two (?tribes) in this country -- one rich and the other poor -- is not to increase tension but to state a fact. If we do not want this situation to break into conflict, we shall have to narrow the gap between the rich and the poor. Other people have been saying that there are no classes in this country and that there are no identifiable groups of rich and poor people. I am not a university professor and I cannot define class in such a way as to satisfy the requirements of conceptual clarity demanded by the sociologist or the political scientist. But this much I know!

If you visited the maternity wing of the Korle-Bu teaching hospital, you would notice a glaring contrast between the living conditions of one class of patients and another. On the second and third floors of the maternity ward, certain patients sleep on the bare floor, even with their babies. Their conditions can only be described as deplorable. Of course, we all deplore that state of affairs.

The reason for this, we are told, is that our resources are far too limited to provide comfortable care for all of them. It just happens that most of the patients on these floors are the wives of laborers, carpenters, bricklayers, unemployed people and junior clerks in our public services. [Word indistinct] on the fifth and sixth floors of the same maternity (?hospital) the situation is different. Here there is no overcrowding, no patients lie on the bare floors with their babies. Here the air is fresh, the place is clean and the whole atmosphere hospitable. Indeed, it is what a hospital should be. The less priviledged women on the second and third floors are also human. They suffer the same pain in labor. Blood runs through their veins. But, right there in a public hospital, they live in a different world. Even their babies enter a world of misery and humiliation from the very day of their birth while the more fortunate ones are born into comfort and luxury. The laboring women in our rural areas, that is, for the majority of our women, conditions are even more humiliating than those on the second and third floors. It is such gross inequalities in our social system which is at the root of all the tensions and conflicts in our society. To have peace in this country, we must tackle the problems at the roots. If stating this fact is to be seen by some as opening old wounds, I beg to be forgiven -- I am only stating a fact. I have said time and time again that our problems are many and we would have to struggle hard to overcome them. But perhaps one important area which often escapes our attention is the struggle against our weaknesses. No matter what resources we may be able to command or what fine policies we may work out, if we do not have a certain mental attitude and moral and psychological disposition, we will not get anywhere. We will need people of will, with will, initiative, commitment and dedication. We will need people whose strength lies in their humility. To work for the revolution is not only to hit the headlines in the news media but to dedicate one's self continuously to the improvement of the material conditions of our working men and women.

The authoritarian manner in which some of our public officials have been functioning should cease. By all means, let us expose and punish corruption and inefficiency, but let us do it with civility and due regard for the human status of the individuals in question. Countrymen, we have committed ourselves to the revolutionary transformation of our society. That we shall never go back on, but we must remind both our critics and admirers that revolution is not a 1-act play which happens once and is all over. A revolution is an historical process and at each historical juncture we have to act in conformity with the given objective conditions of the time. We believe the time has come for us to strengthen the structures that we have established so that they will be able to handle with greater determination and vigor the new challenging tasks which will arise in our efforts to achieve the revolutionary tranformation of our society.

Countrymen, our problems are many and we cannot deal with all of them in one evening's talk. I have, therefore, dwelt on some of the more outstanding ones, the nature of our economy, our external relations and international obligations and our determination to install a meaningful democratic system to ensure popular participation of all our people. As I have said already, we have instituted certain fiscal and (?monetary) policies, but it will take some time before the impact of this would be reflected in the material conditions of our people. We see our workers walking, trotting and running home after work because of lack of transportation. It is painful and we (?can) help them. We will do everything possible, everything in our power to speed up the processes that will reduce the pain of living their lives. We shall not depart from our path of seeking a lasting (?solution) to our national problems. Our detractors will not succeed in turning us back. Let them know that there is no (?returning). We know it will not be easy but with courage, will, determination and your support, we shall win. Thank you and good evening. [national anthem]

MOZAMBIQUE

ARMY OFFICER ON RSA INCURSION OBJECTIVE

EA302044 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1700 GMT 30 Jul 82

[Text] An officer of the Mozambique Armed Forces [FPLM] [name distinct] said today that the objective of the recent South African incursion into Mozambique was to reconnoitre economic and social targets. Among the captured material were cameras, a pistol with a silencer and binoculars [words indistinct].

SHOOTINGS AT PRC EMBASSY REPORTED 29 JULY

EA302136 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1900 GMT 30 Jul 82

[Text] (?Nine) officials of the PRC Embassy in Maputo were victims of a tragic incident at the embassy on Thursday morning. According to information received by the Mozambique news agency AIM, the officials in question were killed by another embassy official for unknown reasons.

By midmorning on Thursday, Mozambique police authorities were alerted by the embassy and immediately cordoned off the area. Respecting diplomatic norms, the police did not enter the embassy, as they were not requested to.

The bodies of the victims were handed over to Mozambique authorities on the same day.

NAMIBIA

NUJOMA DENIES AGREEMENT REACHED ON CEASE-FIRE

AB310933 Paris AFP in French 0750 GMT 31 Jul 82

[Text] Luanda, 31 Jul (AFP) -- There will be no agreement on the settlement of the Namibian problem as long as the electoral system issue remains unsettled, SWAPO leader Sam Nujoma declared on Friday in Luanda.

In an interview with AFP, Mr Nujoma described as "propaganda" the report by a South African newspaper, THE STAR, that the parties involved in the Namibia negotiations have agreed on a provisional cease-fire to go into effect on 15 August.

"The South African regime led by Pieter Willem Botha (RSA prime minister) has never intended to give up its colonial domination of Namibia. This is why it is making use of the tactic of throwing up obstacle after obstacle," Mr Nujoma observed. "For example, at the 1980 Geneva conference on the implementation of UN Resolution 435, the South African regime stated that it was premature to sign a cease-fire agreement and accused the United Nations of partiality."

Mr Nujoma went on to say: "At present, South Africa's regime pretends that the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola is the precondition for the settlement of the Namibian question, while this is an issue of common interest to two sovereign states, Cuba and Angola."

According to the SWAPO leader, "There is now a crucial problem to resolve." "As long as the electoral system remains undetermined, there will be no agreement," stated Mr Nujoma who believes "the contact group and the United States in particular are trying to stall on that question."

"The contact group asked SWAPO to give it guarantees for the protection of the separatist white minority, the four parties making up the minority as well as assurances that the constitution will be adopted by a 2/3 majority of assembly members," the SWAPO leader indicated. SWAPO "accepted it all." "Then the contact group brought up the question of a double voting system (one man, two votes)." Mr Nujoma went on.

"SWAPO rejected the system and the problem cannot be left unresolved. It must be resolved before the cease-fire agreement can be signed," the SWAPO leader stated.

"The system of one man, two votes which the contact group wants to impose is not used in the countries that make up the group." "SWAPO," he said, "demands regular democratic elections under the control of the United Nations with only one electoral system."

According to Mr Nujoma,"the U.S. position is very ambiguous." Chester Crocker, assistant secretary of state for African affairs, who led the contact group delegation to Luanda, "gave the impression of searching for dialogue," Mr Nujoma stated "but on leaving us, Mr Crocker gave journalists secret documents diametrically opposed to our agreements."

"The U.S. delegation supports the South African regime in hopes that the negotiation process will permit South Africa to impose a neocolonial solution in Namibia, of the Bantoustan type."

"[Words indistinct] SWAPO was preparing the liquidation of all influential political authorities in Namibia, Mr Nujoma stated: "This war is a people's war; it is not a war against individuals. We are fighting against a repressive system, against colonialism and fascism represented by Mr Botha's regime. SWAPO does not fight against individuals whether black or white."

"SWAPO," Mr Nujoma concluded "is a liberation movement confident of the support of the Namibian masses and we are prepared to fight for the next 5, 10, 20, 50 or even 100 years and we will conquer the forces of death."

SWAPO Secretary Comments

AB310942 Luanda ANGOP in French 1820 GMT 30 Jul 82

[Text] Luanda, 30 Jul (ANGOP) -- SWAPO will continue its liberation struggle until a cease-fire is signed, which itself cannot take place until the problem of elections has been resolved, Ali Kaakunga, SWAPO's secretary, stated in Luanda in an interview.

The SWAPO secretary thus denied Western media reports that in New York all the parties involved in the negotiations on Namibian independence had agreed on a tentative 1-month cease-fire, beginning 15 August.

Ali Kaakunga described the so-called cease-fire proposed by racist South Africa as a maneuver by the Western countries and the racist Pretoria regime aimed at minimizing the Namibian problem so that it will be put aside during the next OAU heads of state and government summit that will take place in Tripoli on 5 August.

On the other hand, it is worth recalling that the Angolan authorities have on many occasions called the public's attention to the absurdity of South Africa's demand for guarantees, since the aggressor is the Pretoria regime and not the contrary, an Angolan official stated, who affirms that there has never been any incident of violation of the Namibian border by Angolan or Cuban troops.

Therefore, it was added, it is the People's Republic of Angola and the other frontline states which need guarantees to end the racist regime's barbaric attacks.

SWAPO REPRESENTATIVE DENOUNCES R. BOTHA'S 'LIES'

AB011355 Luanda ANGOP in French 1345 GMT 31 Jul 82

[Text] New York, 31 Jul (ANGOP) -- The SWAPO representative at the United Nations, Teo Ben Gurirab, has categorically denied the defamation campaign by Pik Botha, South Africa's minister of foreign affairs, charging that the SWAPO leadership had ordered the physical liquidation of influential political opponents in Namibia.

The government of the racist South Africa resorts to lies to camouflage its maneuvers in Namibian independence process, stated Teo Gurirab, who described this slander as a blatant lie by the racists aimed at impeding the solution to the Namibian problem. This slander was invented by South African Speical Services who, in collaboration with the CIA, continue to carry out joint actions to prevent SWAPO from assuming power in Namibia and proclaiming true independence in this territory, Gurirab concluded.

SOUTH AFRICA

PROPOSAL FOR MULTINATIONAL POLICE FORCE ACCEPTED

AB021004 Paris AFP in English 0830 GMT 2 Aug 82

[Text] Johannesburg, Aug 2 (AFP) -- South Africa has accepted a proposal for troops from Panama, Yugoslavia, Bangladesh and Sudan to police a transition period leading to independence in Namibia, press reports said here today.

The troops, under United Nations auspices, would control the South African-administered territory during a seven-month electoral period and supervise independence elections.

The press, quoting the Angolan news agency ANGOP, also reported that the South-West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO) had rejected a proposal by the Western powers for an August 15 ceasefire in its war against South African-led forces in Namibia.

ZIMBABWE

PRIME MINISTER WARNS ZAPU OF 'CONSEQUENCES'

CA302106 Harare Domestic Service in English 1745 GMT 30 Jul 82

[Excerpt] The prime minister, Comrade Mugabe, has warned ZAPU that whatever happens to the kidnapped British tourists that organization will face the consequences. He was speaking at the (Kapota) school of the blind in Victoria Province today where he opened the Simon (Mozoredze) classroom block.

Comrade Mugabe strongly condemned the ZAPU myth that it was traditionally destined to rule Zimbabwe [words indistinct]. He told a gathering of parents, teachers and pupils that the government will give special powers to the defense forces to deal with the security situation in the country.

THREE BODIES FOUND NEAR RUSAPE 1 AUGUST

CA020628 Harare Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 2 Aug 82

[Text] A Harare couple returning from Inyanga yesterday afternoon discovered three bodies near a lay-by at the 69 km peg on the road to Rusape.

An article in today's Herald said the couple discovered the bodies when they stopped at the lay-by overlooking scenic mountains to take some photographs. A police spokesman in Rusape confirmed he had received that report but did not give any details.

Meanwhile, three British tourists who went missing between Harare and Inyanga, National Park 3 weeks ago have not yet been found.

COMMISSION INVESTIGATING AIRCRAFT DESTRUCTION

LD301648 Harare Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 30 Jul 82

[Text] The Ministry of Defense has issued a statement on the destruction of several aircraft of the Zimbabwe Air Force on 25 July. The statement says security forces have detained suspected individuals for questioning and that investigations are continued. Criminal charges will be laid against them in due course.

An air force board of inquiry set up soon after the incident occured will make its findings known to the public after investigations have been completed.